The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE.

No baby in the house, I know,
'Tis far too nice and clean;
No tops by careless fingers strewn
Upon the floor are seen;
No finger marks are on the panes,
No scratches on the chairs,
No woolen mem set up in rows,
Or marshalled off in pairs;
No little stocking to be darned,
All ragged at the toes;
No pile of mending to be done,
Made up of baby clothes;
No little trouble to be soothed,
No little hands to fold;
No grimy fingers to be washed,
No stories to be told;
No tender kisses to be given,
No nickname, "love" and "Mouse;"
No merry frolic after tea—
No baby in the house.

THE LAST GOOD BYE.

Farewell! farewell! is often heard
From the lips of those that part;
'Tis a whispered tone, 'tis a gentle word,
But it springs not from the heart.
It may serve for the lover's lay,
To be sung 'neath a summer's sky;
But give me the line that say
The honest words, "Good-bye."

Adieu! adieu! may greet the ear
In the guise of courtly speech;
But when we leave the kind and dear,
'Tis not what the soul would teach.
Whene'er we grasp the hands of those
We would have forever nigh,
The flame of friendship burns and glows,
In the warm frank words, "Good-bye!"

The mother sends forth her child
To meet with cares and strife;
She breathes, through her tears, doubts and fears
For the loved one's future life.
No cold "adieu," nor "farewell" lives
Within her choking sigh,
But the deepest sob of anguish gives,
God bless thee, boy! "Good-bye."

Go, watch the pale and dying one,
When the glance has lost its beam,
When the brow is as cold the marble stone,
And the world a passing dream;
And the latest pressure of the hand,
The look of love ensuing eye,
Yield what the heart cannot understand—
A long, a last "Good-bye!"

[From Punchinello.]

AUTUMN SONG.

Leaves are falling (though coal is not,)
And pumpkins are yellow, and maids are blue;
Potatoes and apples begin to rot;
There's many a liver congested too.

The dews stay late on the cabbage leaf,
And the cock red beet forsakes the ground;
And lover's wanderings grow more brief,
And fewer loafers are loafing around.

The celery rivals the turnip fair;
There's new delight in the tender steak;
And boys go munching the chestnut bare,
Without one thought of the stomach-ache.

The last of the cattle shows is seen;
The monster squash to the cows is fed;
Everything is brown that once was green,
Except tomatoes, and they are red.

The drowsy citizen hates to rise;
The hash may be cold, but so is the air;
'Tis heaven to slumber, for now the flies
Are less affectionate and more rare.

And who is the busiest man we see?
'Tis the Doctor dashing by in his chaise;
And well may he hurry, you will agree,
For it isn't every patient that pays.

'Tis a rare, rare season—so breezy and bright:
The dahlias, and even the squashes are gay;
One won din't regret the cold at night,
If it wasn't so deucedly cold by day.

A wandering shiver inspires the doubt
Whether Indian summer will come this year;
But it's warmth can be felt when you don't go out,
And its haze may be seen through a glass of beer.

Italian Rome—Protest of the Papal Government.

Cardinal Antonelli has sent to the members of the diplomatic body in Rome a protest against the recent proceedings of the Italians. His Eminence says: "In presence of this fact, which has been accomplished before the eyes of all Europe, and by which the sacred principles of all law and specially of the law of nations, have been trampled under foot, His Holiness has directed the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to object and protest loudly, as he now objects and protests in his august name, against the unworthy and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See, which has been accomplished, declaring at the same time the King and his Government responsible for all the damage which may result to the Holy See and to the Pontifical subjects from this violent and sacrilegious usurpation. His Holiness, moreover, has ordered it to be declared as the undersigned now declares in his august name, that this usurpation is deprived of all effect, is null and without any value, and that it can never in any way prejudice the incontestable and legitimate rights of the dominion and possession, whether of the Holy Father or of his successors; and, if force prevents the exercise of these rights, His Holiness intends and wishes to preserve them intact, in order to resume, at his own time, their actual possession. In informing your Excellency, by the express order of the Holy Father, of the unqualifible event which has taken place, and of the protests and objections which follow it, in order that your Excellency may bring the whole to the knowledge of your Excellency's Government, the undersigned Cardinal cherishes the hope that that Government will feel that strong interest which is due to the supreme head of the Catholic Church, who will in future be placed in such circumstances that he will no longer be able to exercise his spiritual authority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable to him.

[From the St. Louis Home Journal.]

A FATAL MISTAKE.

There dwelt in California, some years ago, three friends, wild fellows enough, who had seemingly linked their fortunes for better or for worse, and who, whatever their luck, were constantly in each other's company.

These young men were Charles Chester, Harry Bray and Edward Warren. They were more brotherly than many brothers, more akin than many kinsmen. True to each other, even when women and money were between them. Damon and Pythias, with a twin Damon added. For a long while they had been very poor; at last fortune favored them. Each had a certain sum, by no means contemptible, stowed away in a leathern belt he wore about his waist. Each carried a gold watch, and each wore a suit of clothes, supposed by himself to be the latest style and choicest fashion. Morever, their revolvers were perfect, silver mounted, and rejoicing in a multiplicity of barrels; for without these it would be quite impossible to maintain a position in this quarter of the world in any society.

How they came by these possessions, we will not inquire too particularly. They were neither burglars nor highwaymen, but dice and betting may have helped them to the winning of their little fortunes. They were not over scrupulous; but they would have knocked any man down who had neglected to address them as gentlemen, and used those wonderful revolvers promptly on any "stranger" who objected to drinking with them; and consequently, stood rather high in the community. Certainly in their conduct to each other they were faultlessly honorable and miraculously generous.

One day soon after, "luck" had come to its best, a letter, directed in a tremulous woman's hand to "Charles Chester," was handed to that member of the trio, in the presence of the other two. The young fellow seized it eagerly, tore it open, read it through, and tearing off his belt, spread its contents before him upon the table and counted it over. Having done so he burst into tears, and very unwisely and profanely cursed himself for extravagance, and requested for himself all sorts of uncomfortable things here and hereafter, a proceeding which seems to relieve some men extremely; though why, it would puzzle the unenlightened to declare. The cause of all this, as his comrades soon discovered, was that his mother had written to him from her little farm in a southern State to tell him a doleful tale of sickness, death amongst the stock, &c., and a final crash. A mortgage was almost due; and as the old people would find it impossible to meet it, they would be sold out and left homeless in their age. "It will kill your father," wrote the mother, "and I shall die with him."

"I did it all," said the young fellow, sobbing openly. "my debts and my wild ways encumbered them at first, and now look."

And he pointed to the gold upon the table, and began his profane litany again. The mortgage was three thousand dollars, and he had only two thousand.

"Is that all?" cried Ned Warren, hauling at his belt.

"Good heaven! What does he take me for?" cried Harry Bray, furiously. "Five hundred a piece and the expenses of the journey is about the figure. There, go to the old folks. We'll see about your horse while you pack your bag."

This set the other at his oaths again; but in joyful style this time. They were trumps and bricks, and by everything he could think of he'd do for them if there were any need of it."

"He'd pay them back if he lived, and he'd—he'd—bless them;" and so choked off into sobs again, at which they left him to recover, returned with a horse and a well-filled pocket flask, and saw him set forth upon his mission as though the "old folks" had been their old folks also.

They waited for news from him, but none came. They waited quietly at first, then impatiently; at last they heard this. He had never been seen at home or by any one who knew him since the day on which they shook hands with him. Some terrible fate had befallen him in the lonely places over which he had journeyed alone. To doubt him never entered their minds. That he was true to them as they to him they well knew; and one thought filled each mind. They must discover his fate, and if it were what they supposed, avenge him.

So one bright morning, well mounted, well armed, and followed by a favorite dog, a hound who would by no means be left behind, the two set forth in search of their lost comrade. They took the road he must have taken, and asked at every tavern and cabin for news of him. One old man remembered him well; another man had pointed out the dangerous place in the road leading past a precipice to a man of their lost friend's description, but at that point the clue was lost. After much travel and many inquiries, our comrades began to fear that they should have paused to examine the rocks and ravines at the foot of the precipice alluded to, ere they proceeded further, and determined to turn back and do so. They came to this resolution about nightfall, and just as they had reached the borders of a little farm, which bore evidence of careful tillage. Upon this land stood also a farm-house, from the crevices in the shutters of which streamed long bars of ruddy lamp-light, and whence the sound of music was plainly heard. It was the only dwelling within sight.

"We will stay there," said one friend to another, "until dawn, and then return."

That the house was not an inn did not matter to either of them. Hospitality was never refused in that land at that day.

They rode boldly up to the gate, and gave a loud halloo. In an instant the door opened, and they could see within a sudden panic in a lively dance, as all heads turned to see what it was that caused this interruption.

"Can you let us sleep here to-night?" asked one of the friends, as one asks who fears no refusal,

"Certainly, gentlemen," said a pleasant voice. "You're welcome. You'll find a stable there, and corn for your horses. Every man Jack is on the floor to-night; but here's a lantern, if you'll tend to yourselves."

"All right, stranger," said Harry, "and thank ye too."

And the two men led their horses into a stable already tolerably full. Ned watered them, and secured them for the night, and would have left the place at once, but that one of the animals attracted Harry's attention. He turned back to look at him, examined him from head to foot, turned red and pale, and suddenly clutched Ned's arm.

"You remember the horse we bought for Charles Chester?" he asked.

"Yes," said Ned.

"Look at this fellow," said Harry. "Yes, the very one. The star on his forehead, the scar on his fore leg, the color, the hight, Ned, it's Charley's horse!"

"It is the horse," said Ned, slowly. "Harry, if Charley had lived to go on, his horse would have gone with him."

"The owner of this animal may know all we need to hear," said Harry. "It won't be good news, Ned."

Ned shook his head, and sadly and slowly the men went up toward the house. They found the dancing at its hight, and that this was the home-coming of the farmer's bride, a pretty young woman, with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, of whom the stalwart bridegroom seemed very fond and proud.

"Sit down, strangers," said an old man near the door. "You've come at a merry time, and don't get much attention. My son is jest the happiest fellow out, I do believe—got no eyes for anybody but that gal. You see they've been waitin' quite a spell, and he had no luck at all, and it seemed he'd got to give up; but six months back he had a streak. Wonderful!—explained it, but I don't remember, so he sends for me and for her from Connecticut. She's an orphan gal, as soon as her school term was over—she was teachin' ye know—she come. This is their house warmin,' and them's the neighbors. They all like Ike. Ike's a good fellow—a real good fellow, though I say it. Take a nip, strangers—don't be afraid of the jug. It'll fill again. Why, what ails your dog?"

The dog left outside, was howling fearfully.

"Wants to come in, perhaps," said Ned; "but it mightn't be agreeable to the ladies."

"Bring him in," said the old man; but the dog would not come.

He stood beside a patch of grass in the garden, howling wofully, and scratching and tearing with all his might. Leave the spot he would not, and the friends, as they saw him, and remembered the horse in the stable, felt the blood curdle in their veins.

"Whose horse is that with a white star on the forehead and a scar on his fore leg—a handsome brown horse, with wonderful eyes!" whispered Henry to the old man.

"That's my son's horse," said the old man.

"Where did he buy it?" asked the other.

"Don't know," said the old man, laughing childishly. "Come to him with the rest of his good luck, six months ago."

Again the dog outside began to howl. Again the friends felt cold chills creep over them.

"Where are we to sleep?" asked Edward of the old man. "We don't want supper—we need rest."

"I'll show you," said the old man. "The house will be full to night, but you'll not mind roughing it."

And he led the way to an upper room, where a rude bed was already spread.

"Just lie down here, strangers," he said. "There's a blanket, if you're cold, and there's a candle. Good night."

And he left them. But not to sleep. The two men had sought solitude that they might commune with each other. Yet now they could only say, "What does this mean?" They had said it in as many ways a dozen times, when Henry, by accident, lifted his eyes to a peg in the rough wall. On it hung something that rivited his gaze with horror. Yet it was an object quite common and innocent in itself—only a pair of brown saddle bags, rather new in appearance, with the letters C. C. on the side.

"Look!" he cried. "Look, Edward!"

The other, in turn, stood mute for a time, then gave a spring toward the peg, tore the bags down and opened them. Within they found garments they knew their friend had worn, an empty belt, and the daguerreotype of a young girl of whom they had known him to be very fond.

"His horse in the stable, his saddle-bags and belt here, the dog howling on the turf without—what does it all mean?" cried Harry, again.

And Ned answered. "We shall soon see," and strode into the great room where the dancing was going on, and up to the bridegroom, standing at the head of a Virginia reel, with his bride's hand in his own.

"Stop a bit," cried Ned, furiously. "We have a question to ask. Whose horse is that in the stable—the brown one with the star on the forehead?"

"Mine," said the farmer, turning deadly white.

"And the saddle-bags up stairs, marked C. C.?"

The farmer turned paler.

"Gentlemen," he said, "wait until morning, and I will explain everything."

"We choose to learn the truth for ourselves," said the young man, fiercely.

"You had a mysterious streak of luck, six months ago, I understand from the old man there," said Harry Bray.

"Not very mysterious," said the farmer. "I went to the diggings and fell in with a nugget. As for the horse, I found him and the saddle-bags too. If you know to whom they belong; he's welcome to them."

"They belong to the man you murdered for his money, and buried in the ground yonder, where the dog stands howling," cried Harry Bray. "We are going to dig there, and Heaven help any man who hinders us."

"Dig where you choose," said the farmer. "I'm too well known here to be afraid of two madmen. I murder a man—I! There, I'm a fool to care for such words! Dig, confound you! Many a horse strays in the woods; many a man has found one as well as I. Come, neighbors, set the fiddles going, and let those madmen dig."

And the spades sank into the turf, and the terrified guests gathered around, and the bride clung to her husband's arm, and the music was dumb, and the dog's long, melancholy wail filled the air; and, at last, just as the rising moon flung her yellow beams upon the new-dug earth, Ned Warren cried, in an awful voice, "He is here!" And the two friends lifted from the grave that which had been a man, with long death-grown black hair falling down over his shoulders.

He had been shot in the head and through the heart, and there was no doubt in either mind that it was the body of their lost friend. The farmer seemed petrified with horror. The bride fell into a death-like swoon, the guests fell away from their host and looked at him askance. The old father tore his hair and pleaded for mercy. But there was no mercy in any heart there. The avengers were all-powerful. The great room adorned for festival and mirth was turned into a court room. The women were thrust from it, the men remained. On the raised stand where the fiddlers had been seated Harry Bray now took his seat in the character of Jude Lynch. The jury was named, the mock trial hurried on, the accused called upon to answer. He pleaded not guilty. He denied any knowledge of the fact that a grave lay so near his home. He persisted in the repetition of the statement that he found the horse and saddle-bags, but he admitted that there had been money in the latter.

He stood before them, looking very unlike a murderer, calling on them for justice—calling on God to witness the truth of his words; speaking of his young wife and his old father; bidding his neighbors remember that he had never done them any wrong.

But Judge Lynch has no mercy no compassion, no belief in the possibility of false accusation; and this Judge Lynch was an avenger of blood. The end was what the end of such a trial generally is; the sentence the awful one of death; and in less than three hours from the moment on which they first saw the bridegroom happy and blithe, standing with his bride at the head of the gay country dance, his body dangled, a horrible sight to look upon, from the branch of the tree that shadowed what all believed to be his victim's grave!

When all was over they found the old father dead in his chair, beside the fire-place, and found among the women a hopeless gibbering maniac, whom they would hardly have known for the rosy-cheeked young bride.

They were avenged, but at what cost? The two men returned to their homes, saddened and altered, yet not remorseful, for they had but avenged their comrade; and this to them, seemed common justice. The legal code of border life had been adhered to; but for the last look at the mad bride they could scarcely have recognized how awful all this had been. They lived on together, friends still, speaking often of poor Charley, and fancying that in some other world he might even know how well they had revenged themselves upon his murderer.

And so five years passed; and one day the two went together into a coffee room kept by an old Frenchman in the city of San Francisco, and being in low spirits, out of luck, and with slender purses, were sitting disconsolately over their meal, when a hand came down on each shoulder, and a voice cried, "Found at last! I've searched the city for you. Heaven bless your, dear old boys!"

It was Charles Chester, handsome and cheerful, well-dressed, and well-to-do looking; Charles Chester, whose murderer they believed themselves to have lynched years before.

And this was the story he told them, wondering at their pallid looks and awe-stricken silence the while: "The money he had with him being in gold, and heavy for his belt, he had placed it in his saddle-bags, and had completed many miles of his journey, when, near a new, but apparently deserted dwelling, he saw a man lying, groaning terribly. Dismounting, he assisted him, and found that he was a traveler who had been set upon by ruffians, and robbed and wounded. He had crawled to his house for assistance, but found it empty, and now lay dying in the road. Charles Chester had done his best for the poor fellow, but without avail. He died in his arms just as the sun went down; and, by its fading light, he had dug a grave on the turf before the empty house, and there buried him. There was no one in sight, and his fears of an attack upon himself warned him to hurry on; but when the last sad rites were over, and he turned to remount his horse, it was gone. The animal had escaped into the woods, and, with night coming on, all search seemed hopeless. The money in the saddle-bags rendered the loss a maddening one. He threaded his way through the underbrush, calling his steed by name, until total darkness hid all objects; and, at last, striking his head violently against a tree, he fell to the ground insensible. When he came to himself, he was laying in a wagon, to which he had been conveyed by a kindly German who could speak no English. In falling, he had broken his arm and was very weak and ill. Before he was able to communicate his story to any one, all hope of recovering either horse or money, had deserted him. He was in despair. He could not assist his parents. To return to his friends would be to cast himself upon their bounty. This he would not do; and his struggles had been great at first, but they were over now. He had done well by 'the old folks,' and had returned to pay his debts and resume his friendship with his old friends."

He was with them—he lived. The farmer had doubtless told the truth. He did not even know why the turf had grown so green in the little yard, and he found the horse at large in the woods, and knew nothing of the rider; but the thing that had been done could not be undone—the dead brought to life, or the maniac's mind restored, or the blood washed from the murderers' hands.

Of course they told their story, and of course they believed their friendship as warm as ever; but it was not so. They never would meet each other again as of yore. The two could not forget the man they had lynched to avenge their friend, and doubted the propriety of his returning, alive and merry, to trouble their consciences, which were quiet enough as long as he seemed dead. As for Charles Chester, he cleared the murdered man's memory among his neighbors, and saw the wild eyed, white faced woman who dwelt in the desolate house, and who only shook her head and moaned and muttered when he spoke to her; and then he too was content to say good bye to those who had done the deed—albeit for his sake.

So the three parted, each going his own way; for thus it seemed easier to forget the deed done by Judge Lynch and his court upon the day of the bride's coming-home.

The Funeral of the Dead Chieftain at Lexington, Va.

A dispatch received from Lexington gives the following account of the funeral:

At ten o'clock precisely the procession was formed on the college grounds, in front of the President's house, and moved down Washington street, up Jefferson street to the Franklin Hall, thence to Main street, where it was joined in front of the hotel by the representatives of the State of Virginia and other representative bodies in their order, and by the organized body of the citizens in front of the court-house. The procession then moved by the road to the Virginia Military Institute, where it was joined by the visitors, faculty and cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in their respective places. The procession was closed by the students of Washington College as a guard of honor, and then moved up through the institute and college grounds to the chapel.

The procession halted in front of the chapel, when the cadets of the Institute and the students of Washington College were marched through the college chapel past the remains, and were afterwards drawn up in two bodies on the south side of the chapel. The remainder of the procession then proceeded into the chapel and were seated under the direction of the marshals. The gallery and side blocks were reserved for ladies. As the procession moved off to a solemn dirge by the Institute band the bells of the town began to toll, and the Institute battery fired minute guns, which were kept up during the whole exercises. In front of the National Hotel the procession was joined by the committee of the Legislature, the delegation from the city of Staunton, Colonel C. S. Venable, chairman of the faculty, and a committee of students from the University and others.

Along the streets the buildings were all appropriately draped, and crowds gathered on the corners and in the balconies to see the procession pass. Not a flag floated above the procession, and nothing was seen that looked like an attempt at display. The old soldiers wore their ordinary citizens' dress, with a simple black ribbon in the lappel of their coats, and "Traveller," led by two old soldiers, who had the simple trappings of mourning. The Virginia Military Institute was very beautifully draped, and from its turrets hung at half mast and draped in mourning, the flags of all the States of the late Southern Confederacy.

When the procession reached the Institute it passed the corps of cadets drawn up in line, and a guard of honor presented arms as the hearse passed. When it reached the chapel, where an immense throng had assembled, the students and cadets, about six hundred and fifty strong, marched into the left door and aisle past the remains and out by the right aisle and door to their appropriate place. The rest of the procession then filed in, the family, joined by Drs. Barton and Madison, the attending physicians, Colonels W. H. Taylor and C. S. Venable, members of General Lee's staff during the war, occupied seats immediately in front of the pulpit, and the clergy, of whom a number were present, faculty of the college, and faculty of the Institute, had places on the platform.

The coffin was literally covered with flowers and evergreens, while the front of the drapery thrown over it was decorated with crosses of evergreen and immortelles. Rev. Dr. Pendleton, the long intimate personal friend of Gen. Lee, his chief of artillery during the war, and his pastor the past five years, read the beautiful burial services of the Episcopal Church. No sermon was preached, and nothing said besides the simple service, in accordance with the known wishes of Gen. Lee.

After the funeral services were concluded in the chapel, the body was removed to the vault prepared for its reception, and the concluding services read by the chaplain from the bank on the southern side of the chapel, in front of the vault. The vault is constructed of brick, lined with cement. The top just reaches the floor of the library, and will be double-capped with white marble, on which is the simple inscription, "Robert Edmund Lee, born January 19th, 1807; died October 12th, 1870."

The burial case was handsomely mounted with silver and lined with white silk.

All along the line of the funeral cortege the windows and porches were crowded with weeping women and children.

After the funeral the soldiers were marched to the court-house, and there unanimously adopted resolutions expressing their earnest desire that the remains of the great chieftain may continue to lie here.

The Wives of Great Men.

In one of the towns of Michigan resides a legal gentleman of fine abilities, an eloquent talker, a thorough lawyer, and a good fellow generally; but he tippleth too frequently, and his habit has retarded his advancement. His party had frequently promised him position, but the poor man's failing had as frequently rendered it inexpedient just at that time. Finally the time came when the Congressional nomination was within his grasp. He had a wife. She, too wished to go to Washington. Other representatives took their spouses to the capital. She mentioned the fact to Robert.

"You expect to go, dear, don't you?"

"Yes."

"And do as other Congressmen do?"

"Yes," gruffly.

"Well, as other Congressmen take their wives, you'll take me?"

"I don't care; you may go."

"But, dear, you know I've never been there, nor never been out much. How do you think I'll appear among other great men's wives?"

"'Pear well enough! 'pear well enough!" replied Robert, beginning to get a little rile. "All great men have confounded fools for wives."

Unfortunately for Robert, the people did not see in Robert the representative the exigencies of the times demanded, and elected the other man. But what an atrocious sentiment Robert uttered!

—A "disgrace to modern civilization," is the way a Canadian tourist mildly designates the conduct of hackmen in "this dom blawsted country, you know."

VARIETIES.

—Mr. William Stillson, a colored educator of Raleigh, N. C., has an engagement to be hanged at an early day, for rape.

—"Dear me! how heartily tired I am of this mourning," said a fashionable lady to her maid. "Jane, who is it I am in mourning for?"

—Now and then they cut off the ears of a horse thief in Oregon, and then telegraph east that the crops were never better than they are this season.

—A priest asked a tipsy fellow, leaning against a fence, where he expected to go when he died? "If I can't get along any better than I do now," said he, "I shan't go anywhere."

—A rude fellow once told Mr. Barnum he had never exhibited anything that wasn't a bare-faced humbug. "Yes I have," said Mr. Barnum, "the bearded lady wasn't barefaced."

—A ludicrous scene occurred at St. Paul on Wednesday. A small dog became entangled in a lady's hoops, and came near pulling that garment off before he was extricated by a gentleman.

—An establishment in Memphis has commenced the manufacture of ladies' shoes for the Southern market. There are thirty hands employed, and they turn out three hundred pairs daily.

—A worldly dame in Wisconsin amused herself in church last Sunday by counting the various modes of doing up the hair, and found 51, not counting three women in the poor seat whom she mentions as no style.

—To check the evil of Sunday carousing a Cincinnati manufacturer pays off his men on Monday morning instead of Saturday night, and finds that the plan works well after all the parties get a little used to it.

—"It is a sad moment in life," said Cynic, when you find that love, glory, happiness, are altogether not worth a cigar.' 'It is a sadder moment still,' replied his friend, when you find that the cigar itself is bad.'

—Samatanen, a young Indian, was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Larette, near Quebec, on Tuesday last. He takes the name of Vincent, and is said to be the first red man made a priest.

—Robert Wild, a resident of Blackhawk county, Iowa, put an end to his life last week while suffering from a fit of the "blues," brought on by the failure of a railroad company to run their line through his property.

—Two physicians in consultation at the bedside of a patient disputed as to the nature of the disease. At last one of them ended the discussion by saying: "Very well, have it your own way now, but the post mortem will show that I am right." The patient was not much encouraged.

—At the grand army fair, in Lewiston, Me., a veteran was relating his exploits to some friends, and in the hearing of some boys, remarked that he had been in five engagements. "That's nothing," broke in a little fellow, "my sister Sarah has been engaged eleven times."

—A doctor was very much annoyed by an old lady who always stopped him on the street to tell him of her ailments. Once she met him when he was in a great hurry. "Ah! I see you're quite feeble," said the doctor. "Shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, moving off, left her standing there in this ridiculous position.

—Hall, a queer genius, had made frequent promises to his friends that he would put an end to himself. One stinging cold night he vowed he would go out and freeze to death. About seven o'clock he returned shivering and snapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?" asked a loving relative. "By Jove!" said the pseudo suicide, "when I freeze I mean to take a warmer night than this for it."

—In an obituary notice of a little Kansas baby, seven months old, we find the following grief provoking stanzas:

Our cottage, aye, is lonesome now,
We see the dress and bib,
But not the eye and noble brow
That filled her empty crib.

—In the play of the Lady of Lyons, at Indianapolis, on Friday night, Claude Melnotte accidentally received a blow on the nose that caused it to bleed profusely. The audience roared, when Pauline exclaimed in the words of the poet, "I am so glad that this affair has ended without bloodshed."

—The "man who dared," reveals himself in the columns of the Cincinnati Chronicle thusly: "I wish to inform those of my busy neighbors that I am not afraid or ashamed to acknowledge that I was married to Cara Belle Dickson, on the 16th of June last, at the residence of the Rev. P. of St. John's Episcopal Church, John H. Elliott. JAMES TRAVIS.

—Samuel Lawrence, Grand Master of Masons in Georgia, laid the corner stone of the monument to the Confederate dead in Atlanta on Saturday. Miss Edwards presented a Confederate flag to deposit among other articles, and Colonel Thomas C. Howard, of the late rebel army, delivered an address of mingled condolence and congratulation.

—A lawyer of Detroit advertised that he would procure divorces at reasonable rates. A Wisconsin woman employed him by letter to get a divorce for her. He represented that he had procured one, and she married again. A few days ago she learned that he had taken no steps in the matter, and had absconded, leaving many other victims. The woman was glad to learn that her marriage with husband No. 2 was void, as she was already disgusted with him.

—The late Jeremiah Mason was once engaged in a famous trial, in which some good Methodist brethren were concerned. One morning, when the court opened, an over-zealous friend of his client came to him, and in a solemn whisper said: "Mr. Mason, Mr. Mason, I had a vision last night. Gabriel appeared to me and told me that Brother A. was innocent. No mistake about it." "Very well," said the man of law, not so much as lifting his hugehead from over the table on which he was writing, "very well; better have Gabriel subpœnaed immediately."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870.

GENERAL GRANT polled 25,487 Republican votes in Allegheny county; the average vote for the Ringers last Tuesday was less than 16,000. Oh what a falling off, my countrymen!

ANOTHER victory for the Radicals in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, like that of Tuesday last, will leave them in such a state of utter rout that they will never see their forces in line again. Where is GRANT'S 10,000 majority in Indiana? Gone, along with Smiler COLFAX, "where the woodbine twineth."

THE gain of three members of Congress in Western Pennsylvania shows the condition and organization of the Democratic party in this region. Had it not been for the unnatural apportionment there should have been, according to the Democratic vote, a gain of eight members of the House and two Senators.

PRESIDENT GRANT, for the purpose of keeping his hand in, and inaugurating military interference with elections in the North, placed a company of United States Marines under arms at Philadelphia on election day. Of course, there was no excuse for doing this, other than to familiarize the public mind with seeing the polls all over the land under military surveillance, preparatory to a grand Radical *coup d'etat*, when it is evident that the power is about to slip from their hands.

INDIANA going Democratic will probably furnish SCHUYLER COLFAX with an excuse for coming out of his retirement in due time. In his speech on the night before election he took good care to say that his face would "never be seen, nor his voice heard at a *political meeting again*." As political meetings are only the minor wings to the stage of politics, it would not be hard to draw an inference from this pre-eminently guarded expression of the "Smiler."

JOSEPH DILWORTH, ESQ., with the pledges of the Ring for the next nomination for Congressional honors dancing before his eyes, returns thanks for the late "inspiriting result" to the colored population. He may well certify to the value of the new element in the Republican ranks. Without them they were lost. What a poor pitiable party it has become at any rate. From 11,000 majority for GRANT, it has been reduced to one thousand, exclusive of the negro vote. For this the bulky and intellectual DILWORTH returns thanks, and calls it an "inspiriting result." A few more such victories and the "banner county" may retire to its little bed.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: The newspaper experiment got up by a clique of dissatisfied Illinois politicians to supplant the Chicago *Times*, has met with an early and costly, but not unexpected funeral. It lived six weeks, spent a good deal of money, received no patronage and—died as it was doomed to do from the first. The mistake its projectors made in starting it arose from the misconception that the general public, on which every newspaper must rely for its support, took any interest in their little griefs. They did not start it as a legitimate commercial enterprise resting its claims in its realization of existing wants, and its hopes in its business management, but in the ethereal and humane purpose of destroying an institution firmly established and ably conducted.

GEN. NEGLEY paid us a visit yesterday and he says he feels like a morning star. He certainly chirps as cheerfully as a blue bird in spring. He says the charges in THE POST brought him votes in sufficient number to turn the scale outside the colored vote, for which he expressed his gratitude in proper terms, and intimated that if he had only been charged with being in the penitentiary, his majority would have been increased. We have not the least doubt of it, for we intimated pretty clearly several times that he ought to have been there, but that was not considered a demerit by the Ringers, on the contrary it united him more closely to his brethren. He informed us that he was opposed to the introduction of the "heathen Chinee," having been convinced, we presume, by THE POST, of which he was a careful reader, that it was all wrong. He also agreed not to take more than one million acres of land the next session and repent generally of his transgressions. When we see the fruits of good behavior and Godly living, we may forgive him.

OUR contemporaries are lamenting the defeat of ROBERT C. SCHENCK as a national loss. No greater blessing ever befel any people than SCHENCK'S defeat. It will not only keep him out of the House, but will prevent him from being the successor of JOHN SHERMAN in the Senate. His defeat leaves him a dead Muscovy in Ohio politics, and his enemies in the Radical ranks will now have good cause to carve him

PRESIDENTIAL MAGNANIMITY.

"Thrice blessed is Charity." Not charity in the narrow sense of giving mere alms to the needy, attending the sick, feeding the hungry and giving drink to the thirsty who are dying by the dusty wayside; but CHARITY the broad mantle that spreads over the whole world, reaches from continent to continent, across rivers and seas and waste and desert places, more beautiful everywhere than the jewelled vault of the unclouded sky, and covers up all human deformities, and hides that mighty multitude of sins which else would make this world, which after all is beautiful, the home of demons and evil spirits.

Ever since the angel stood at the gate of Eden with his flaming two-edged sword and drove our parents forth into a cold and barren world, it has been the sad fate of humankind to step into by and forbidden paths, and fall into errors which none may escape, save by Providential intervention, but during all that time it has been the divine right of every human being to forgive the erring—a right that angels would not, and demons could not deprive the possessor of, the brightest jewel in the crown of personified Humanity—the right to breathe forgivness in the ears of those who have gone astray and lead them back again into the paths of rectitude.

It is a little thing to give a cup of cold water in charity—but as small as it is, we have the highest assurance that, like a pebble dropped in the bosom of a calm lake, it ripples outward forever across the whole Universe, until its tender influence is felt and recorded beyond and and above the highest stars.

It is easy to be magnanimous—to treat the fallen with human consideration and respect the sorrows of others, it matters not whence their griefs arise or what poison rankles on the barbed arrow that pierces their bosoms. But to be the reverse of all this, to close the heart against the appeals, and lock the portals of the soul against the currents of outflowing humanity, strips man of all the attributes of a god and makes him a pigmy wart and a dwarfed deformity upon the plain of the Universe.

We have been led to these reflections by reading the following telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1870.—The following dispatch was received to day by Secretary Boutwell from Collector Robb, of Savannah, dated to-day: "I have just this moment learned that the flag on the Custom House was at half-mast for the death of Gen. Lee. It was ordered by my deputies without my knowledge. I have ordered the flag at full mast and much feeling has been manifested at my action. Shall the flag be lowered again? Answer immediately." In reposs to the above, Secretary Bontwell has telegraphed Robb approving his action.

A great nation blushes for this. Not only private grief but public sorrow is insulted by the national Executive. To publicly forbid so simple a tribute to the memory of the distinguished dead, as the lowering of the national colors, shows what narrow souls are sometimes to be found in the corners and hidden away in the infinitesmal dust of high places. Not content with forbidding this simple tribute, which by no human possibility could cost anything to human or national dignity, the uncharity is winged with lightnings and sent to every corner of the nation, as though the act was not complete until the knowledge of it was brought to the realization of every one in the land.

When that gray haired old soldier gave up his sword under the "Apple-tree at Appomattox," think ye he deemed he surrendered it to the keeping of a man, who from his high place as the nation's ruler, would seek to place a foul blot and an aspersion upon his dead memory. Nay, verily; for though his sword was drawn in a wrong cause, and against his country, like some stern old Roman warrior, he would have delivered his sword to ULYSSES S. GRANT with a dead and not a living hand, and instead of having been found in that surrender under the "Apple-tree at Appomattox," he would have been found covered with the "Stars and Bars" and surrounded by his dead faithful comrades.

Granted that General LEE championed the wrong cause, granted that he fought against his country; granted all that may be said in that way, and yet he was a soldier of eminence, the admired of the world, the respected of those who fought against him, and the beloved of his own people. His soldier record was eminent for his civilized views and all that he did to ameliorate the ever-recurring and attendant horrors of war. He fought even against hope and bravely to the last, and when he surrendered he did it as a soldier, bowed to fate, accepted the situation with resignation, returned to the gentler arts of peace, and died amid the universal tears of those whose leader he had been.

There was genuine regret for his death everywhere, even among those who had warred against him the most bitterly, while the entire South sorrowed for him as they would for a beloved parent. Was not their grief entitled to even common courtesy—the grief of twenty millions of people—of nearly half the nation? How, like the spirit that moved young CLIFFORD at St. Albans, without any of the causes, was the one that prompted the dispatch we have quoted above:

My heart is turn'd to stone: and while 'tis mine,
It shall be stony: York not our old men spares;
No more will I their babes; tears virginal
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire:
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil to flax.
Henceforth I will not have to do with pity
Meet I an infant of the house of York,
Into as many gobbets will I cut it,
As wild Medea young Assyrius did:
In cruelty will I seek out my fame.

This act on the part of the Executive finds neither palliation nor excuse. It would seem rather the deliberate intention on the part of those at the head of affairs, to seize upon every possible opportunity to tear agape the bleeding wounds of both sections of the country, and fan continually the flames of embittered feelings.

In this, as in all other countries, ROBERT E. LEE will figure in the pages of history according to the measure of his greatness, and as he filled the sphere in which he moved, and not according to the heated ideas of the current times. The stature of Gen. GRANT is yet to be measured, and it may be that the square and compass of the historian will find him much smaller than the man whose memory he insults. SEPTEMIUS could not say to POMPEY, "Perish thy memory, and cursed be thy fame!" "It is Time who is the avenger, and right nobly doth he answer us."

IT is reported that FORNEY has shed so many tears over the result of the election in Western Pennsylvania, that the drinking fountain in front of Independence Hall has become so briny that even the horses will not drink from it.

THE *Gazette* says: "DONLEY, GILFILLAN and Tariff ANDY STEWART are the victims of "misplaced confidence." Just so. The votes show a want of confidence in them, and several more of the same kidney.

THE "oldest" in speaking yesterday of the Congressional delegation from this State, says that "Pennsylvania will stand represented about as before." We fear that our venerable cotemporary has not been using spectacles of late, while examining election returns.

IN our resume of the Legislature in yesterday's issue, we stated that Capt. WOODRUFF was elected in the Cambria district. This is a mistake, W. H. ROSE is elected, as well as the entire Democratic county ticket. Mr. WOODRUFF although the editor of Johnstown *Democrat*, advocated a mixed ticket in favor of removing the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

WE congratulate Brother ROHRER, of the Kittanning *Sentinel* and the gallant Democracy of Armstrong county upon the election of G. S. PUTNEY, Esq., to the Legislature by a majority of nine votes. The fight was a lively one, but was ably managed and handsomely won. It has been a long time since a Democrat has represented that county in that capacity.

THE Free Traders must have sent an awful amount of money into Pennsylvania to defeat such protectionists as DAN MORRELL. Ohio also must have had a million or so since SCHENCK was toppled over, the bean-ideal of a high tariff man. Is it possible the people are getting in favor of free trade and must the grass grow on our streets and all our mills be closed and every mechanic starve, is this the fate in store for this hitherto untaxed and happy people. Neither greenbacks, nor BESSIMER STEEL could save MORELL. Good bye DAN!

THE negro population of Allegheny county in 1860 according to the census was 2,705, supposing it to have doubled in ten years, which the white population was not, we should have at the present time 5,410, which might furnish 900 voters if computed in the ratio of one voter for every six persons but we were frequently informed before the election that there were twenty-three hundred colored voters registered, which would justify a population of fourteen thousand. That this is double the real number. We shall demonstrate, when the U. S. Marshal shall find it convenient to foot up the colored statistics for this county. As the thing looks now, the Democracy would have carried nearly every Congressional district in the State except for the negro vote. So much for the XV amendment.

A GOOD APPORTIONMENT.

Governor MORTON telegraphed to General GRANT that Indiana was so districted *that the Democrats might carry it by from five to ten thousand majority, and still the Legislature would be Republican.*

It is by such infamous means Republicans expect to retain power. But there is every evidence of an uprising on the part of the people which will prostrate all such barriers.

BUTLER COUNTY TURNED INTO LINE.

This staunch Republican county gives Judge SAMUEL MARSHALL, Democrat, between five and eight hundred majority for Associate Judge, also electing the County Commissioner. In every direction comes up the indications of a ruptured party. The verdict of the people is against GRANT, negro suffrage, high taxes and Radicalism generally.

"GONE where the woodbine twineth"—DAN MORRELL of the 17th Pa, Congressional district.

IN THE FUTURE.

One year ago we took occasion to indicate that the course of the Democracy in the future would be progressive. Although, during the past year it has not been as progressive in places as it might have been to advantage, yet it has moved forward, and the result is favorable. It has not lost anywhere, but has almost universally gained.

We are rapidly annihilating the insolent Radical majority in the House of Representatives, which, if all the present indications are not totally deceptive will place the political complexion of the Forty-second Congress in marked contrast with that of the Forty-first. Indiana has been redeemed from Radical rule completely, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made by the administration to save its popularity.

Notwithstanding there have been within the past year a number of instances of popular dissatisfaction with the administration of President GRANT, there have been none so marked and emphatic as the result of the election in Indiana. It has completely demoralized the enemy and deranged all his plans. It again leaves the English mission vacant, because Senator MORTON will not resign his position to go abroad for fear that Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS will succeed him in the Senate. President GRANT and the Radical leaders fear to see Mr. HENDRICKS in the Senate. They dread to hear an advocate of such ability speaking from the peoples' tribune.

The weakness of GRANT'S administration is what makes it so difficult for him to get a man of average ability to fill the English mission. It has always been considered a position of the most distinguished honor, and one in which our greatest statesman were ambitious to serve. But it need not be a matter of wonder that men of ability, refuse to accept it under existing circumstances. The ablest diplomat in the land could only do it at the risk of his own political future. The weakness and characteristic imbecility of the administration at home, makes it dangerous for a statesman to be abroad as a representative of the government. And now even MORTON, whose pretensions to statesmanship are of the smallest order, is compelled, by the unpopularity of GRANT'S administration at home, to decline to go abroad as a minister. Upon such broken reeds as MORTON is the Radical party compelled to lean for support.

To attack this weakness at every point is the duty of the Democracy in the future. The war is to be made aggressive to the last degree. Everything is on the side of the Democracy that is worthy of being fought for. Everything that should be reprobated is on the side of the Radical party. Its great corruption is the secret of its weakness. But weak as it really is, it still presents a bold and formidable front, and will not yield at a single blow. Like some decayed and gnarled giant of the forest, that yields only to the long and sturdy blows of the woodman, so also the decayed and decaying Radical party can only be overthrown by the unwavering attack of the sturdy yeomanry of the land.

We should not be over-confident in our own strength nor blind to our own weaknesses. To recruit the one and remedy the other is a part of our duty. We should prune away the dead branches and culture the young shoots, so that the Democracy shall indeed be a young and thrifty giant. Our opponents have already begun to delve for dead issues. We are to look after and meet living ones. If we do so, success is within our grasp.

It is true that the elections of one year hence will have a local rather than a national significance, but they are nevertheless of great importance. Every State carried then for the Democracy, makes it sure for the Presidency the year following. Every one lost makes another battle necessary. Let every Democrat do his duty, and see that the organization of the party is kept up at all times, and by these means success will be made doubly sure.

THE expenses of BUCHANAN'S whole administration, accepting Mr. COLFAX'S estimate, were $250,000,000, which is only a little more than half of the actual expenses of one year of GRANT'S administration. The administration of BUCHANAN and GRANT were both in times of peace. The conclusion is inevitable, then, that Radicals require about twice as much money to run the government one year as the Democrats require to run it four years.

AN active canvass is already going on in Michigan for the United States Senatorship in place of JACOB M. HOWARD. The legislature to be elected in November will select his successor, and the question enters largely into the nominations for that body. Mr. HOWARD is a candidate for re-election, and he is opposed by Governor BLAIR, of Jackson county, and WILLIAM A. HOWARD, who was a representative in Congress during the war.

THE difference between a Radical administration and a Democratic administration of the government, as shown by the treasury statements, is that the latter taxed the people about $2 25 per capita, and the former, during the last year, have taxed the people $10 30 per capita.

THAT staunch Democratic journal, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 15th, says:

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pittsburgh *Post*, of Thursday, comes to us with the Democratic emblem of victory displayed at the head of its columns. It claims a gain of three Democractic Congressmen in Western Pennsylvania, viz: Henry D. Foster, in the Twenty-first District; Captain McClelland, in the Twenty-fourth, and Samuel Griffith, in the Twentieth. It would thus appear that the old Keystone State has done as well as could reasonably be anticipted. It is a big thing to make a change of six in its Congressional delegates.

Add to the above a gain of three more members, viz: MEYERS in the 16th; SPEER in the 17th, and SHERWOOD in the 18th, with a loss of the 12th District, and we have a net gain of *five* Congressmen. So the old Keystone must have done better than "could reasonably be anticipated."

GEN. LEW. CAMPBELL spoke at Dayton on Wednesday, and thus refered to SCHENCK:

I may refer to an occurrence in the course of our debate in the city of Hamilton on Saturday last. During my remarks in the hour allotted me, a funeral procession was passing by the meeting, with a band playing a solemn dirge. In respect to the solemnity of the occasion, I suspended my remarks for a few moments. In the course of his reply General Schenck adverted to the procession, and in a sneering, sarcastic manner informed the audience that I would discover on the evening of the election that there would be an occasion for another funeral. As this vast concourse of people moved to night through the broad avenues of this beautiful city, I was reminded of the remark, and forcibly struck with the vast extent of the procession. But, fellow-citizens, you know all can bear me witness that this is not my funeral. [Immense cheers.] It is a demonstration occasioned by the political demise of my competitor, who has so long abused the power conferred upon him by your confidence, and betrayed your dearest interest. I am among you to-night to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.

THE negro cadet SMITH is getting himself in hot water. A Washington dispatch says:

Some time since general complaint was made by colored cadet James Smith at West Point of ill treatment from his fellow-cadets and officers. This was paraded in and out of Congress to such an extent that the Secretary of War visited West Point to inquire into it. Investigation, however, reverses facts. A court-martial, composed of General Howard, Lieutenant-Colonel Michael Sheridan, and others, with Major Winthrop, as Judge-Advocate, has just been ordered to try this Cadet Smith and others that may be brought before it, on charges of a serious nature, one of which is for uttering false statements against his superior officers.

THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has, on appeal, just decided the long pending case of BAKER and others against the city of Washington, claiming the reward of $25,000 offered by the corporation for the apprehension of the assassins of LINCOLN. The court has decided against the claimants, holding that the capture of SURRATT and others was a matter of national and not of municipal concern, and that the Aldermen and Common Council of Washington had no power to tax the property owners and the citizens of the District to pay the reward.

The withdrawal of Mr. Cox from the Interior Department will be regretted by those who know how much industry and integrity he has brought to the performance of arduous duties. The reasons for his action are represented as personal, and as in no manner affecting his kindly relations with the President.—*N. Y. Times.*

Of course his reasons are "personal." GRANT wanted COX to levy black-mail from his clerks for election purposes. COX was too honest and hence his removal.

THE *World* says:

New York cannot possibly fall behind Pennsylvania and the West. We have redeemed Indiana, electing a Democratic State ticket and a Democratic Legislature. We have defeated the most prominent Radical members of Congress in Ohio, gained several Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and secured four thousand Democratic majority in the latter State on the popular vote. Now for New York. With the tide running thus in our favor, the Empire State can and must give at least seventy-five thousand majority for Hoffman and Beach.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*, Radical, rejoices over the defeat of MORRELL and CESSNA. It says:

The latest reports from Pennsylvania indicate a Republican loss of four or five members of Congress. Daniel J. Morrell is defeated, and possibly John Cessna—which will be welcome news to the people.

GEN. GRANT and his Cabinet have been invited to attend the Georgia State Fair, and it is understood they have accepted the invitation. A special palace-car has been set apart for Government officials from Washingfon by the great Southern mail route.—*N. Y. Times.*

Now, for another big drunk.

JUDGE DEAN, an ex-member of Congress from New York, died on Wednesday. He was an eminent lawyer, and formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. He was the counsel of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, tried several years ago for the murder of Dr. BURDELL.

BUTLER, the East Tennessee Congressman, whom the officers tried to arrest for pension fraud on widows, forgery, &c., is the regular Republican candidate for Congress in the First Tennessee District.

THERE is great carpet-bag wailing in the First Alabama Congressional District, where a tremendously black negro has just beaten a white interloper for the regular Republican nomination.

A MAN named HAIL STORMS, is the Democratic candidate for sheriff of White county, Illinois. He will carry all before him.

INDIAN Commissioners BRUNOT and CAMPBELL report to the Interior Department that after a three days talk with the Indian chiefs at Fort Laramie they are satisfied peace will be observed by them. They are greatly pleased with the new goods sent them, and RED CLOUD and the other leaders will do all in their power to have the treaties observed.

UNLESS ULYSSES sends some troops into the Third Askansas District to whip the bolting Radicals into line, there will be a Democrat elected to Congress beyond a peradventure. The BOLES and SEARLE men are in a high old row, and the Democratic candidate stands a good chance of election.

THE new Constitution of Illinois, which compels a residence of ninety days in every voting district, disfranchises over seven hundred Methodist ministers who are compelled to move this fall by the action of the Conference.

A RADICAL postmaster in Virginia sends in his returns thus: "I hereby certify that the four going A count is as near rite as I no how to make it. If there is enny mistake it is not dun on Purpose."

AS a large portion of the Fall elections are over and the — to us — invisible eclipse of the sun is coming on, the public attention will be divided between the spots on old SOL'S face and those on the surface of the Radical party.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks BEN BUTLER'S innate wickedness is accounted for in the fact that he has always lived in a low-'ell in Massachusetts.

THE "Young Democrats" of New York met in Convention on Monday night and nominated THOMAS A. LEDWITH for Mayor.

GEN. R. E. LEE.

The Obsequies—General Sorrow—A Memorial Day to be Appointed—Southern Cities in Mourning over the Sad Event—An Imposing Funeral.

RICHMOND, October 15.—It is still a matter of uncertainty whether the funeral of the late General Lee will take place at Lexington, as appointed, or at Richmond. Several dispatches have been received from Lexington by General Curtis Lee, to the Faculty of Washington College, that the consent of that body must be obtained before it can be brought to this city. A telegram from a member of the Lee family indicates that the prospects are not unfavorable for the fulfillment of the wishes of the people of Richmond, as expressed in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the City Councils and the message of the Governor. Encouraged by this hope, the committee appointed by the Legislature left for Lexington this morning. Unless the Governor is advised to-night that the funeral will not take place to-morrow, he will probably issue a proclamation setting apart to-morrow as a day of mourning throughout the Commonwealth, and the proclamation will be telegraphed to-night to different parts of the State and cities South, where representatives have expressed their wishes to join in this tribute of respect.

If, on the contrary, intelligence is received that the committee of the Legislature has been successful, the day on which the obsequies will take place in this city will be fixed as the memorial day. From all parts of the country enquiries have been received as to where the funeral will take place, and should it be here, the city will be crowded with persons from a distance, drawn here by a desire to participate in the solemn memorial ceremonies.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—To-day has been universally observed as a day of mourning for the death of General Lee. All the business houses on the leading thoroughfares and many of the private residences are appropriately draped. All the wholesale houses are closed, and business generally suspended. The Confederate soldiers formed a procession, wearing crape, and proceeded in a body to St. Paul's Church to hear an eulogy upon General Lee, by Rev. Mr. Platt. The most distinguished and substantial of our citizens united in the demonstration of respect. All party distinctions and prejudices were ignored. The fire bells have been tolling all day. To-night a monster mass meeting is being held at Weisiger Hall, of which the Mayor is Chairman, and in which all classes of our citizens, ignoring past differences, are participating. Eulogies will be delivered by Generals Breckinridge and Preston, ex-Confederate Generals, and also by General Finnet, an ex-Federal General.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—A meeting of the friends of General Robert E. Lee was held here last night, at which a committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements to testify their sorrow at the loss of their commander and friend. Several eulogies were spoken, and the meeting adjourned until to-night. Religious services will be held at St. George's Church this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—A large meeting, attended by many of our prominent citizens, was held to-night as a formal expression of sorrow at the death of General Lee. Addresses were made by Hon. James S. Carlisle, Hon. Richard T. Meric, and Judge Phillip Phillips, of Alabama. Mr. W. W. Corcoran and others were on the platform. Mr. Corcoran was on his way to the Frederick, Maryland, Fair with the Presidential party, and when he heard of the death of General Lee he turned back from the scene of gaiety.

LEXINGTON, October 16.—The funeral obsequies of Gen. R. E. Lee took place here to-day. The obsequies, which were very impressive and imposing, were witnessed by an immense crowd. The burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Pendleton. No sermon was preached, in accordance with the desire of Gen. Lee. The body was removed to the vault preparation for its reception.

United States Marshal Quimby received on Saturday the pardon papers for the Fenian prisoners, Starr, Manning and Thompson, and has forwarded them to the agent of the prison at Auburn. The prisoners were set at liberty on Saturday evening.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of Spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The sun from his cloud-shadowed chamber
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light, azure haze in the air,
As if angels, while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there:
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirits above.

These days, so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment
Like soft strains of music at night:
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting, we watch a dear friend.

O beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year,
Thou darling whom nature enriches,
With gifts and adornments so dear:
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountains and meadows awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of nature
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more;
Thy loveliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

TWO WOMEN.

Kate sat folding her yellow hair,
Where the summer winds swept by,
Where Blanche tossed out her ebon locks,
With many a blush and sigh.

For both were fair, and the world was wide,
Where they sought to reap and win
A harvest of joys with golden sheaves,
With many a heart within.

Kate, like a queen, would conquer and reign,
With a kingdom of men at her feet,
But Blanche, like a lily, would bend and sway
Where the waters of love should meet.

And each had the wish her thought had made,
But their paths were wide apart,
For one ruled a host of fools at her beck,
And the other ruled only—a heart.

And Time, the toiler, when fleeing by,
Found Blanche as bright and fair
As in the days of the Summer winds
That waved Kate's yellow hair.

But the yellow hair was thin and gray,
And the heart of Kate grown old;
For the hearts o' women must love or die,
For they never thrive on gold.
—Californian.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

THE LESSON OF THE WATER-MILL.

Listen to the water-mill
Through the live-long day;
How the clinking of its wheel
Wears the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the fields the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves,
And a proverb haunts my mind
As a spell is cast:
"The mill can not grind
With the water that is past."

Autumn winds revive no more
Leaves that once are shed;
And the sickle can not reap
Corn once gathered.
And the ruffled stream flows on;
Tranquil, deep and still,
Never gliding back again
To the water-mill;
Truly speaks the proverb old,
With a meaning vast:
"The mill can not grind
With the water that is past."

Take the lesson to thyself,
Loving heart, and true;
Golden years are fleeting by;
Youth is passing too.
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no hour nor day;
Time will never bring the back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last;
"The mill can not grind
With the water that is past."

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of strength and will!
Never does the streamlet glide,
Useless by the mill.
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon thy way;
All that thou canst call thine own
Lies in thy "To-day."
Power and intellect and health
May not always last;
"The mill can not grind
With the water that is past."

Oh the wasted hours of life
That have drifted by!
Oh the good that might have been,
Lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved
By a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned,
Perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take and hold it fast;
"The mill can not grind
With the water that is past."

THE CLAY FAMILY.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Slanders Refuted.

(Communication in Lexington (Ky.) Statesman.)

Among the many false and scandalous misrepresentations, which have recently appeared in the public press, I am informed there is one copied extensively in the newspapers of the United States, over the signature of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in regard to the Hon. H. Clay, his lady, and family. It was to be hoped that the eminent public services of the Hon. H. Clay to his country, the unobtrusive piety and Christian character of Mrs. Clay, would have operated as a shield to protect them from such false charges. I have understood that she charges that Mrs. Clay was left at Ashland to make what she could to supply means for the education of her children. This is utterly false. Many years of her life were passed by Mrs. Clay in the city of Washington. The first four years of the time that Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, under Mr. Adams, she resided in Washington City, and extended a liberal hospitality to the friends of her husband and others. Mrs. Clay preferred her own pleasant home of Ashland, the cultivation of its flowers, its fruits, and her garden, to all the frivolities of Washington society. Mrs. Clay was uncontrolled mistress of Ashland. There never was a man more generous and liberal in his own family than Mr. Clay. As to his attentions to other ladies in Washington, they were no more than the courteous bearing of a chivalrous gentleman which that portion of society merited.

In regard to Theodore W. Clay and his insanity, it was produced by a blow accidentally received on the head with an ax in the hands of a negro boy. It was only the thickness of a felt hat that he wore at the time that preserved his life. Dr. Pindell, who trephined the skull of Theodore Clay, declared at the time of the operation that at the age of about 30 years he would probably become deranged in consequence of the pressure of the skull against the brain, which unfortunately occurred.

In regard to Thomas H. Clay, he has been for more than three years confined the greater portion of the time to his own house, but during this time his house has been constantly filled with young company, none of whom would say he was rabid and ill-tempered. His physician, on the contrary, says he has never seen any one bear with more patience the numerous attacks to which he has been subjected. Mr. John M. Clay is a farmer and raiser of fine stock. As neither Mr. John Clay nor Thomas Clay are aspirants for public favor, we do not see why these calumnious shafts should have been sped against them.

Heiresses and Heiress Hunters.

A writer in London Society, says. Speaking of heiresses and heiress hunters I must say that, beyond all comparison, some of the best and brightest women I have known have been heiresses—but with an important qualification. They are heiresses who have never been married. They have been clever enough to avoid all the arts and crafts of the heiress hunter. Perhaps they have been a great deal too clever. They have been so anxious to escape a simulated affection that they have lost a true. They have imputed, or have been persuaded to impute motives, where none existed. In early life they have allowed themselves to be governed too much by "a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart." They have never allowed themselves to fall in love with the tutor, after the magnificent precedents of the Shirley of Charlotte Bronte, and the Lady Geraldine of Mrs. Browning. Perhaps they have so awed good men by their riches that they have never had the chance of mating with an equal mind, and any other chance they have righteously despised. I think myself that the old maids are at least as good as the matrons, and the heiresses are the pleasantest variety of old maids. You see they are old maids by their own free will. They have not married for the mere sake of getting settled, as is the case with so many women. Their sweetness is not of that accidental kind which is the generic flavor of spinsters. Frequently they have a singularly wide and generous range of sympathies. To give and forgive seems the very air they draw. They have more culture than most women have, the result of larger means and greater leisure, and very frequently they are fond of friends and of society, largely indulging elevated tastes. They will give you sympathy, appreciation, allowance, when perhaps, none others will; and every clergyman knows where the stream of bounty will run amplest and least stained by selfish motives. Now and then you hear that such a one has married. People lift up their eyes and their hands. It almost seems as if nature were avenging a life of common sense by an act of tremendous absurdity. But I don't see why they should not. An immortal spirit never grows old. I know a brilliant old lady of seventy who is younger in heart and mind than most girls at seventeen. When Louis XIV asked a very old woman at what age women ceased to love, he was told that he must ask some one older than herself. One thing you may be quite sure—that this sort of heiress never marries an heiress hunter.

Stenographic Reporting by Machinery.

Andrew J. Graham, in his Phonographic Visitor, gives the following account from the Scientific American of a reporting machine, and appends some comments of his own:

It is said that a stenographic press has been invented in England, by the use of which the act of reporting *verbatim* can be acquired in much less time than by the old methods. The reporter sits at something like the key-board of a piano forte, and by applying his fingers to the keys, prints the words as they drop from the lips of the speaker, syllable by syllable, on a strip of paper which rolls along underneath. When we say this we do not, of course, mean that the words are printed in letters. The key-board appears to be divided into three parts of eight keys each. The left side, worked by the four fingers of the left hand, prints signs which represent initial consonants; the right, worked by the fingers of the right hand, prints final consonants; and the middle, acted on by the two thumbs, prints the medium vowels. We gather that something like a phonetic system of signs is employed. A few months' practice is said to enable any operator to follow the most fluent speaker with ease. We ought to say that M. Gensoul's system renders it unnecessary to transcribe the copy. Just as with the phonetic system, legibly written, the compositor can set up the speech in common type from the printed strip furnished by the machine. As to the comparative ease of writing characters or printing them in the way here described, we can give no opinion. An English paper says if this machine should come into use in the Houses of Parliament, that "we should miss that happy skill with which the reporters condense the speeches from their notes. Very few speakers could bear to be reported by a machine."

So far as the description gives us an idea of the construction of this machine, it does not materially differ from one constructed and invented nearly eighteen years ago by Mr. Fairbanks, then in the employ of this office.—Cin. Commercial.

The Disaster at Mont Blanc—Discovery of the Bodies.

A "Tourist" writes to the London Times of the 29th regarding the late accident on Mont Blanc: Having recently visited Chamouni, where I obtained information from the most reliable sorces as to the recent loss of eleven persons on Mont Blanc, the following account may be valuable to persons connected with the unfortunate travelers and to others: On the 5th of September, Dr. Bean, of Baltimore, another American gentleman, and Mr. George McCorkindale, of Scotland, accompanied by three guides and five porters, left Chamouni, and on the next day reached the summit; but before they had proceeded far on their return a storm arose which caused apprehension to the watchers below for the safty of the party, too well founded, for they were not seen again alive. As soon as possible an attempt was made to recover the bodies, which, owing to the unsettled weather, was unsuccessful, and it was feared that no effectual search would be practicable this year; but a favorable change occurring on the 17th, eighteen guides started, and, after a perilous effort, discovered on the following day the bodies of Dr. Bean, Mr. McCorkindale and three porters, at a spot which appeared from below to be not far from the "Petite Mulets." With much labor and difficulty their remains were brought down to Chamouni on Monday, the 19th inst. Since I left Chamouni I have been informed that the remaining bodies have been further down the mountain. A veteran guide, whose last ascent was with Mr. Freshfield, stated to me that the sufferings of the unhappy party must have been of short duration, as they could not have survived five minutes after being overtaken by the hurricane, which suffocated them with snow.

Losses by the Virginia Flood.

(Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

The full losses in kind and life by this flood in the Potomac and James Valleys will probably foot up as follows:

Lives lost	100
Cattle and sheep	6,000
Railroad property	$1,500,000
Mill property	250,000
Houses and household property	250,000
Crops carried off	100,000
Roads and bridges	200,000
City warehouse damages	2 0,000
Damage to canals and boat property	400,000
Loss to the communities and railways by interrupted transportation	2,000,000

(The price and quantity of coal alone will be affected to a large part of the above amount.)

The total damage by the flood of 1870 is probably $5,000,000, two-thirds of which will fall upon the poor and laboring classes.

The Female Hog

A woman writes complaining of the incivility of her sex in the horse cars, eight on one side occupying all the room intended for twelve, and neglecting to "move up" to give her a seat. She adds: "An elderly gentleman who came in soon afterward fared no better. There were nine passengers on the one side where I was sitting, and the same eight women on the other. There was no possibility of those sitting on each side of me, or myself crowding ourselves nearer together, for that had already been done by the gentlemen to accommodate me. The three ladies on my side and the eight on the opposite side boldly kept their places, till he actually crowed himself between the two who were the farthest apart on the other side, they separating as his person snugly settled down between them. I could not help again inquiring of myself how many of these young ladies—for most of these eight were young—would not have considered the old gentleman very discourteous if he had not risen to give them a seat in a crowded car; and yet they were not obliging enough to even close up in a car that could conveniently accommodate eight or ten more, to give him a seat, or to accommodate one of their own sex."

TWENTY YEARS ASLEEP.

Further Particulars of the Case of Susan Godsey—The St. Louis Doctors Continue their Investigations.

(From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 12.)

The committee of doctors appointed by the Medical society to examine into the case of Susan C. Godsey, of Tennessee, have not yet concluded their investigations, but will present a written report to the society at its next meeting, which will doubtless be a model of lucid Saxon. Pending the ultimatum of the doctors, which there is really some public curiosity to hear, the phenomena connected with this most curious case must, we presume, remain unexplained. To an unscientific mind it would appear to be one of catalepsy with regular recurring spasms, but there are some features in the case not usual in the disease mentioned. In addition to what has before been published, the following may be of some interest. The girl, it is stated, has been in substantially the same condition as at present for 21 years, but it is necessary to visit her room and watch her attentively for some time, in order to fully comprehend the extraordinary procession of her symptoms. Let us, for instance, visit her in the morning, or rather just before dawn. We enter the room and see on the bed the form of the wonderful sleeper. The face is a little sallow in hue but not at all emaciated, and is pleasing in its expression; rather broad with an oval brow of an expanse indicating intellect above the ordinary. She is perfectly quiet, and as we approach the bed no more movement is apparent than if a corpse lay before us, except that there is a slight tremor where her hands are lying, which constantly shake in nervous agitation. The mouth is closed and the respiration through the nostrils is so faint and low as to be almost imperceptible. This death-like calm is only broken by the spasms mentioned in our previous notice of the case, which occur at intervals generally of six and seven minutes. As the time arrives when the sun rises above the horizon the phenomena change. The spasms, or violent lateral motion of the head, become more frequent, and finally, strange to say, at the exact moment of dawn she begins to awake. Respiration becomes audible and very quick, this lasts nearly a minute; she then swallows once or twice and becomes unconscious. When awake there is nothing outre in her manners or appearance. She is extremely weak and complains constantly of pain in the head. She is supported by pillows, eats and drinks slowly, exhibiting a strong partiality for water, and talks in a low, soft tone. She remains awake generally eight or nine minutes, and then falls back into the comatose condition, in which the only evidences of life are the recurring spasms and the stertuous breaths which occur just after the agitation of the head. And in the numerical order given before. After becoming conscious in the morning, she awakes once every hour until about noon, then not again until 3, and then not again until sunset, according to true time. At 9 o'clock at night she awakes again, and between 9 and 10 she is seized with more violent spasms, which last nearly an hour, and then sleeps again from 12 to 3, when she awakes, and then does not awake again until dawn. This order is never varied, nor do any of her symptoms change, but from year to year are repeated daily with the regularity of clock work. Her general health is good, and her limbs, while very weak, are yet not emaciated. Her hands are very small and delicately formed, and the right one is principally afflicted by the nervous tremor before mentioned, and almost useless.

There were several gentlemen in the room last evening when she awoke, and the scene was one of curious interest. Her sister and mother had supper ready, and the awakening scene was precisely as above indicated. As she became conscious there was a gathering of the brow and an expression of pain in the face. In reply to a question by a physician present, she said her hair pained her badly on the right side and that her throat was sore. She exhibited no curiosity as to those present. She appeared extremely wearied, and after a few sups of coffee and a mouthful or two of bread, she fell back on the pillow. Her head and shoulders again shook violently in spasms, and she became the same placid sleeper as before.

Within the last few days she has been examined by various physicians besides the members of the committee, but none of the doctors have come to any conclusion, except to confess that the case was one of the most extraordinary character. The physician who visited her tried the test of pain with great severity. He pushed a needle nearly its full length into her leg and also into her arm, and rather savagely poked his finger in her eyes, always a decidedly unpleasant operation, to say the least of it. In neither instance did the sleeper manifest the smallest recognition of his action. Nor was there even a twitching of a nerve.

Lee's Farewell to his Soldiers.

(From Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict".)

The parting of Lee with his devoted followers was a sad one. Of the proud army, which, dating its victories from Bull Run, had driven McClellan from before Richmond, and withstood his best effort at Antietam, and shattered Burnside's host at Fredericksburg, and worsted Hooker at Chancellorsville, and fought Meade so stoutly though unsuccessfully as before Gettysburg, and baffled Grant's bounteous resources and desperate efforts in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, on the North Anna, at Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg and Richmond, a mere wreck remained. It is said that 27,000 were included in Lee's capitulation; but of these not more than 10,000 had been able to carry their arms thus far on their hopeless and almost foodless flight. Barely nineteen miles from Lynchburg when surrendered, the physical possibility of forcing their way thither even at the cost of half their number no longer remained. And if they were all safely there, what then? The resources of the Confederacy were utterly exhausted. Of the 150,000 men whose names were borne on its muster rolls a few weeks ago, at least one-third were already disabled or prisoners, and the rest due could neither be clad nor fed—not to dream of their being fully armed or paid; while the resources of the loyal States were scarcely touched, their ranks nearly or quite as full as ever, and their supplies of ordnance, small arms, munitions, &c., more ample than in any previous April. Of the million or so borne on our muster rolls, probably not more than half were in active service, with half so many more able to take the field at short notice. The rebellion had failed and gone down; but the rebel army of Virginia and its commander had not failed. Fighting sternly against the inevitable, against the irrepressible tendencies, the generous aspirations of the age—they had been proved unable to succeed when success would have been a calamity to their children, to their country and the human race. And when the agony of defeat had been endured and had passed, they all experienced a sense of relief as they crowded around their departing chief who, with streaming eyes, grasped and pressed their outstretched hands, at length finding words to say, "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you." There were few dry eyes among those whose witnessed the scene.

The Last Honrs of General Lee.

A Lexington (Va.) correspondent says: The immediate cause of his death was, in the opinion of his physicians, "mental and physical fatigue, inducing venous congestion of the brain, which, however, never proceeded as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death."

On Wednesday, September 28, he was more than usually busy. After attending chapel service, as he always did, he spent the whole morning attending to various matters connected with the interests of the College. At four o'clock P. M., he went to a meeting of the vestry of his church, over which he presided. Matters of great importance to the interests of the church were under consideration, and the meeting was protracted for three hours. Returning home just in time for tea, he was sitting at the table with his family, when he was suddenly attacked, and became apparently speechless, and incapable of motion. The next morning he rallied, and as there were no decisive indications of paralysis or of apoplexy, it was hoped that the attack would prove nothing more serious than a temporary nervous prostration. All of the indications seemed favorable to his recovery until last Monday. He spoke but little, and that only in answer to questions concerning his physical condition. But this showed that he had recovered the power of speech. His intellect seemed entirely clear, and he gave unmistakable evidences that while he lay for the most part in a stupor, to which the medicines given him no doubt largely contributed, he was, when aroused, entirely conscious. He seemed so much better on Saturday, that Dr. Mason playfully said to him, "General, you must make haste and get up from this bed. Traveller is getting lazy and you must make haste and give him the exercise he needs." The General fixed his eyes steadily upon him, and shook his head emphatically as if to indicate that he did not expect to ride Traveller again.

On Monday he became suddenly worse, and, despite the best efforts of as fine medical skill as the country affords and the fervent prayers of anxious hearts, he gradually sunk, until yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, when he breathed his last. The nature of his illness was such that there was no opportunity for protracted conversation with him, and he uttered no words which can be seized on for sensational reports of his last hours. He was stricken at the post of duty. He fell with the harness on, and his calm, quiet death is a fit termination of his noble life. We need no "last words" of Robert E. Lee. His deeds belong to history, while his life of devoted unostentatious piety and his firm and living trust in Jesus as his personal Redeemer give unmistakable evidence that he now wears a crown of fadeless glory and has indeed entered upon that "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Boy Frightened to Death.

On Saturday last a boy named Joseph Peele, fifteen years of age, and son of Mr. James Peele, one of the stockholders of the Machinists' Association establishment, of Patterson, N. J., went out with some companions to gather chestnuts in the woods surrounding that city. The party had gathered some chestnuts and some potatoes, which they were roasting on a fire they had built under a tree on a farm belonging to Mr. Jacob S. Rogers, of Patterson, when two Germans employed on the farm approached them. One of these seized young Peele, while the other boys ran away. It is alleged that the man then tied the boy Peele to the tree and was about lashing him with the end of a whip when the boy struggled and cried so hard and manifested such evidences of abject terror that the man thought best to let him go.

Young Peele went home that night and was taken with slight pains in his stomach, which continued at intervals, until on Monday the symptoms extended to the regions of the heart, and became so serious as to confine him to his bed. They continued to grow more severe until they resulted in the boy's death on Tuesday evening.

Letter from Pope Pius.

The following was sent by the Pope to General Kanzler on the evening before the Italian troops entered the city:

GENERAL: Now that a grand sacrafice, as well as the most enormous injustice is about to be consummated—now that the troops of a Catholic King, without even the semblance of a motive, are besieging the capital of the Catholic world, I feel the immediate necessity of thanking you, general, and all our troops for the generous conduct which you have shown hitherto, for the affection of which you have given proof to the Holy See, and for your readiness to devote yourself solely to the defense of this metropolis. Let these lines remain as a solemn document to certify the discipline, loyalty, and valor of the troops which have been in the service of the Holy See. As for the duration of the defence, it is my duty to direct that it shall consist solely of a protest setting forth the violence used, and of nothing further; that is to say, that as soon as the breach shall be opened negotiations shall be entered into for the surrender of the town. At a moment when the whole of Europe deplores the very numerous victims of war between two powerful nations, it should never be said that the Vicar of Jesus Christ, although unjustly assailed, had ever consented to a great effusion of blood. Our cause is that of God, and in Him we place our whole confidence.

I bless you from my heart—you, Generl, and all our troops.

From the Vatican, September 19, 1870.

PIO IX, Pope.

Wedding Jest.

The Zanesville (Ohio) Times tells the following: At a recent wedding among the first families of this city quite a sprightly joke was perpetrated, but just upon whom the weight of it fell is difficult to determine. While the party were sitting around the supper table, and before the distribution of the viands had begun, the bride turned her plate over and drew from under it a slip of paper, which, upon reading, she discovered to be a check for five thousand dollars, payable to her order. Flushed with joy, she of course passed it to her husband, who hastily cast his eyes over it, and, in turn passed it to a gentleman friend at hand, who likewise perused it, but, pretending ignorance of the object of the gift, handed it to the clergyman in attendance, who, without a word, began to pocket it with that hilarious motion and flush of countenance which indicated that it was the best fee he had ever received for officiating at a wedding.

The eyes of the three were at once fixed upon him in surprise and consternation. The Bride, of course, would not speak for five thousand dollars, and the bridegroom was entirely too happy to utter a word, and, even if he felt like it, his relations were too recently formed to assume control of his wife's property, and the friend who had got them into the trouble too sensibly appreciated the joke to say a word, while the clergyman—well, he didn't think of anything but going right straight off to the bank and drawing the money. However, before he had got the check comfortably nestled in his vest pocket, the friend who had passed it to him issued his order in the following words: "Take that check out of your pocket!" to which the clergyman promptly obeyed, and all parties were at once relieved of suspense. The joke, however, was duly appreciated, and by none better than the clergyman himself.

VARIETIES.

—Memphis has a saloon called "The Bullet," the whisky at which is warranted to kill at a very short distance.

—A young lady of sixteen, who had worn short dresses all her life, positively told her mamma that she would wear them no longer.

—Henry Ward Beecher owns a $25,000 house in Brooklyn, a $30,000 farm in Peekskill, and half of the Christian Union newspapers.

—Gen. Lee married the adopted granddaughter and heiress of Gen. Washington, by whom he had five sons, all of whom were in the Confederate service.

—The wife of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton is said to be one of the most prominent ladies in the brilliant circles of fashion at Torquay, the present retreat of Eugenie.

—In New York recently, a lady fell in a fit and was sent to an hospital, where the medical attendants relieved her of a set of false teeth she had partially swallowed, and she departed convalescent.

—Browning—"Well, I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens." Smithkins—"Oh, my dear fellow, that is nothing! I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all."

—An unprosperous love affair is said to have caused the suicide of Mr. Alvan Bronson, at Milford, Conn. The parents of his intended bride were opposed to the match, and he was too conscientious to set them at defiance.

—The taxpayers of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., having refused to vote for an appropriation asked for by the Common Council, the aldermen have voted to disband the police force and to stop all repairs on public property—thus leaving the population at the mercy of the disorderly classes, and arresting all local improvements.

—James Alderson, of Benton, Iowa, recently died from the bite of a spaniel, inflicted six years ago. When he felt the symptoms of hydrophobia coming upon him he took an affectionate leave of his wife, and by his own advice was locked up in a room until his death, which occurred a few days afterward.

—A good lesson to teachers is conveyed by the following simple anecdote. "How is it, my dear," inquired a school mistress of a little girl, "How is it that you don't understand this simple thing?" "I do not know, indeed," she answered, with a perplexed look, "but I sometimes think I've so many things to learn that I have no time to understand."

—A correspondent writes to the New York Standard: I met Mrs. General Williams out riding yesterday. She is as lovely and as fresh as a rose. The general and herself make a handsome couple, and a most remarkably happy one, I should judge, though it cannot be very pleasing to him to be known and spoken of all the time as 'Mrs. Douglas' husband.'"

—Something has just occurred in Boston which may be the means of making druggists and druggist's clerks more careful than heretofore, judging from the alarming number of deaths and injuries from druggists' mistakes. A gentleman has recovered in the Superior Court the sum of $639 as damages for negligence on the part of a druggist, in putting up a prescription which caused the death of plaintiff's son.

—A white servant girl, named Ann or Ellen McCormick, was found guilty of robbing her employer, Mr. Thomas E. Boice, of Linden N. J., of a large quantity of wearing apparel, a lady's gold watch and a lady's plain gold wedding ring. The latter she had actually snatched from the body of Mrs. Boice while it lay in the house preparatory to interment. This is even worse than the statement that pennies were stolen off a dead man's eyes.

—On Saturday, October 3, while a son of August Galle, of East Saginaw, Michigan, was playing with a gun, he accidentally shot and killed a younger brother, aged two years. In order to screen him, his sister, aged 15, said the deed was done by three men, who entered the house and outraged her person before killing the boy. Her story created great excitement, and a reward of $800 was offered for the capture of the murderers. She is now in jail.

—The case of a New York pickpocket, upon whose person had been found a letter from an accomplice, advising him to see a certain official and give him fifty dollars to have the charge set aside, was thus summarily disposed of by Judge Bedford, last week: "You are one of those who claim to have enough political influence to escape all punishment for your crimes. To show the falsity of these statements, I will send you to the state prison for five years."

—Senator Carpenter in a recent speech, at Milwaukee, said: "I was standing by one of our Wisconsin regiments when, being mustered out, it finally broke ranks in the streets of Milwaukee. I shall never forget a brief conversation I heard between a citizen and one of the soldiers who had just stepped out of the ranks. After the ordinary salutations, 'Well,' said the citizen, 'well, John, you must have seen a good many tough sights! 'Yes,' said John, 'I would not tell what I had seen for a hundred thousand dollars, and I would not see it again for a hundred millions.'"

—A broad band of black ribbon is placed across the church aisle at funerals in New York to reserve seats for the relations.

—It is said that Mrs. Youngman, of FranklinG rove, Lee fallen heir to property in Scotland wor 2,500,000. th S

—A witness in a case of assault and battery, when asked what he said, replied: "I sid to him wid the toe of my boot, 'go home!'"

—A pretty girl of Norfolk, Va., postponed her wedding day two weeks, because her face was freckled with mosquito bites.

—A lady died recently, in Boston, aged eighty, who had not been outside the hous for forty years.

—The ponderous Parepa is in London, but promises to drop down on her American admirers in the spring. Stand from under!

Richmond, Indiana, has forbidden any of the *demi monde* from residing in that city, and all the frail sisterhood removed to Indianapolis on Friday last.

—A politician, at a meeting in New York, on Thursday, gave a definition of political science. He said that "Office is sweet, and money is scarce."

—The London woman recently sentenced for the murder of forty or fifty anonymous infants, threatens to publish a full confession, to be entitled "What I Know About Baby Farming."

—The wife of Irving A. White, of Danby, Vt., was almost burned to death, the other night, by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp while she was going about the house in a somnambulistic condition.

—A man in Wayne county, Mississippi, is feeding his cow on juniper berries to get her to give gin and milk. It can not be done, any more than a hen can lay scrambled eggs by stirring her with a pole.

—Two octogenarians, who had been betrothed in early life, were recently united in wedlock at Galesburg, Ill. In the interval between the separation and reunion, each had been twice married, and twice left alone by the death of their companions.

—A writer in the Poughkeepsie Eagle, after having devoted a considerable time to the study of the water question, comes to the conclusion that the waters of the Hudson are impure, dirty, brackish, corrupt, and so full of dead fish as to be unfit for the use of forty or fifty thousand citizens.

—There is an old negro in Mobile, 87 years of age, who is now living with his seventh wife, and is the father of 41 children, the youngest being five months old. He was born in New London, Conn., was stolen and brought to that place when a child, and has lived there seventy years. His name is Stephen Short.

—The latest swindling game is known as the "coal agent dodge." The bogus agent visits houses, and agrees to deliver coal, from one ton up, at a great reduction below the market rate. A sale is effected, and to secure the contract, a certain deposit is demanded, for which he gives a receipt on account. The result is, that the coal is never delivered.

—"Pay or Die!" would seem to be the motto of a Boston physician who was visited, Sunday evening of last week, by a young man who had been severely cut in a quarrel. After dressing the wound and naming his fee, he was told by his patient that he could not pay him till Monday, whereupon the physician cut the stitches he had taken, and sent the young man away with his wound open and bleeding.

—The sister who is nursing Marshal McMahon says that he never uttered a complaint during the dressing of his wounds. No matter how they cut and hacked in the frightful wound, which completely traversed his thigh, and in which a boy ten years old might turn his fist around, not a groan was heard. Whatever is given him, whatever is done for him, his reply is always, "Very well my good sister."

—Judge Russell of New York, writing from El Paso, Texas, says: "We have peaches, pears, figs, apples, quinces, and apricots in great quantity, and of excellent quality, and the finest grapes, we believe, in the world—there being large and extensive vineyards in the valley, and a great deal of excellent wine made here every year. The population is mostly Mexican, still there are many Americans in the valley. Than this, no finer climate can be found in the United States."

—A young lady fell asleep in a hotel parlor in New York recently, and was awakened, like the "sleeping beauty," by a kiss on her mouth. Her indignation can be imagined when she discovered it was one of the bell boys who had been sent in to clean the windows, and whose excuse was, that he wanted to tell his friends that he had actually "kissed a live lady." Her only consolation is that the bell boy will blossom into a perfectly lovely hotel clerk.

—The United States Consul at Winnipeg, Red River, has refused to certify invoices of furs and other goods from that section of the country for shipment to the United States, because the small-pox prevails to an alarming extent. Secretary Boutwell has ordered the Collector of Customs at Pembina, Minn., to refuse entry to furs and other goods from the Red River country until satisfied that the disease is eradicated.

—The manufactures of Turkey are reported, on recent reliable authority, to be on the decline. The steel manufactories for which Damascus was famous, no longer exist. The muslin looms of Scutari and Tirnova, which numbered two thousand in 1812, are now reduced to less than two hundred spindles; and Broussa and Diabekir, once famous for their velvets, do not now produce one-tenth the amount they did forty years ago.

—The well-known ancient custom of the Jews to observe the anniversary of their father's death by a religious service celebrated by ten of their members was not neglected at the battle of Woerth. A Prussian doctor, a Jew, observing a soldier evidently in search of something, inquired what he needed. "Are you a Jew?" asked the man. Receiving an affirmative reply, "Come with me, then," returned the man. "My comrade wishes to observe the day of his father's death, and we are only nine." It is needless to say that the surgeon readily acceded to his pious request.

—Among the persons attached to the headquarters of King William is a Berlin detective, a smart fellow, and during the interview of Napoleon with the King he looked on at a distance, as the Emperor was sitting on a chair in front of the house. Hardly had the Emperor risen from the chair when the detective hastened forward and seized the chair, pressing a gold piece into the hands of the valet standing close by. A very large sum has been offered to the enterprising detective for this chair, made curious by the fact that Napoleon occupied it after the battle of Sedan.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1870.

THE defeat of the Radical candidate for the Legislature in Delaware county, shows what a sweeping and general change is setting in in favor of the Democracy. One year ago Gov. GEARY carried the county by more than 1200 majority. At the late election Mr. LEWIS, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, reversed this and was elected by a handsome majority.

JOHN COVODE, the great "Alligator," is in town, for the purpose of purchasing the eight feet knife on exhibition on Fifth avenue, with which to scalp the deserters in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Congressional Districts. It is also said that he carries an especial tomahawk for the Reformers of Allegheny county. The old man has the war paint on, and no mistake.

WITH both branches of the Indiana Legislature Democratic, and the Democratic State ticket elected, GRANT and COLFAX must feel as exuberant as two glasses of soda water. It makes MORTON feel so unspeakably happy that he has resolved to throw up the English Mission, as he would a dose of tartar emetic, and celebrate the event by staying at home. It is being arranged for him to dance a hornpipe over it in the Senate next winter.

THE effect of nominating good men on the Democratic ticket was plainly visible all through the last canvass, but nowhere was it more marked than in the Delaware and Chester District, where J. HENRY ASKINS ran against WASH. TOWNSEND, of Chester. Radnor township, Delaware county, was carried by Mr. ASKINS for the first time since the formation of the District. The Republican majority last year was one hundred; Democratic this year, seventy-five.

THE *Dispatch*, in speaking of an editorial that appeared in a recent number of THE POST, says that there was once a time when the utterance of such words "would have been regarded as bordering on treason." Exactly so; but that day is passed, thanks to the unflinching devotion of the Democracy and Conservatives of the country, to the cause of a free press and free speech. There was a day—to which the *Dispatch* refers—when men, for exercising the God-given right of independent expression of opinion, were foully murdered in open daylight and on the public streets, and there was not a court in the land that dared to bring the murderers to justice. It is not so now, and with each successive curtailment of the once absolute power of the Radical leaders, thought is becoming freer, and the peoples' safeguard, the press, dares to speak the truth in the teeth of tattering despotism.

THE WHEAT "CORNER."

Since the first of the month there has been an animated struggle going on between the "bulls" and the "bears" in the Chicago wheat market. It looks just now as though the "bulls" were going to come out ahead, inasmuch as they have the advantage of advancing foreign markets and an increase of shipping orders. Then, again, they advantage of premonitory symptoms of an advance in gold; unusually small supplies of stock on hand; an advance in prices to a limited extent, and finally, the most powerful of real influences which have thus far been operating in favor of the "bull" faction, is the general confidence with which breadstuffs are regarded in all the markets of the world, and the undoubted fact that the crop this year is smaller than last, while the producer has smaller reserves in his hands than is usual at this season of the year.

On the other hand the "bears" of Chicago are in possession of increased receipts, and have vast accumulations in store at various accessible points in the West. Another advantage in their favor is the increased and increasing tariff for inland shipments eastward to the Atlantic coast; the probability, nay possibility, that there will be a reaction in the foreign markets, and a consequent loss of a part of the recent advances, hitherto reported from Liverpool; the effects of increased supplies in the New York market, accompanied, if shipped, with advanced ocean freights, and the contingency of a tight money market and a decline of gold in November.

On Tuesday of last week new wheat at Chicago was twelve cents above the lowest, and seventeen cents below the highest, point of the season. The range of prices in Great Britain for domestic wheat has been, since the beginning of 1868, from 40s. 8d. per quarter last February to 73s. in January, 1868; the average for September was 46s. 6d. With these points the inteiligent reader will judge for himself as to the probable future of wheat.

THE defeat of THOMAS V. COOPER, Radical of Delaware county for the Legislature by TRYON LEWIS is one of the best things in the campaign. Delaware county last year gave GEARY 1237 majority. COOPER is the man who, championed RUTAN'S Nunnery bill in the House last winter.

THE *Gazette* thanks heaven THE POST did not succeed in defeating the Republican party in Allegheny county and that the great NEGLEY is preserved to the friends of a tariff, amid the wreck in other portions of the State. Yet there is a tinge of vindictiveness and menace in its act of thanksgiving, for it also says: "If Pittsburgh manufacturers can stand the defeat of tariff men, we feel sure we can." What does this mean? Did the Pittsburgh manufacturers assist in the defeat of STEWART and MORRELL and SCHENCK and other bright luminaries in the tariff firmament that they should be thus reprimanded and snubbed? Does General NEGLEY and his organ thus early throw off the mask which hid their free trade notions during the campaign, and attempt to pave the way to further reductions on pig metal, and more subsidies to Pacific Steamship lines by their threats to our manufacturers? General NEGLEY says he is not indebted to them for support, but on the contrary, he had their opposition. He and the *Gazette* propose therefore now to punish them for their independence. The one, because they did not vote for him for Congress, the other, because they do not advertise in its columns.

THE *Dispatch* intimates that language such as appeared in THE POST in reference to the official conduct of the Administration at Washington, upon the announcement of the death of Gen. LEE, would have been considered as bordering on treason during the war, and admonishes us to modify our utterances. Just such loyal journals as the *Dispatch*, did during the war succeed in having a large number of Democratic editors incarcerated in STANTON'S bastiles for months and some for years, for the expression of their opinions, which perhaps were unpalatable to the stay-at-home loyalty of Radical editors and informers. It then required no sworn statement, no trial by jury or otherwise, the simple word of some pimp that such a man was a traitor was sufficient to secure immediate imprisonment by the Secretary of War or the Minister of Justice as he was called. It would appear from the admonition in the *Dispatch* that the reign of terror is not over, since it conveys an admonition to modify our language. Under what penalty, is not stated. What airs!

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH STATE ELECTIONS.

We call the attention of the intelligent reader to an extract from the St. Louis *Democrat*, the leading Republican paper of Missouri, upon Presidential and military interference with State elections, published elsewhere.

Mr. BROWN, it will be remembered, is a leading Republican of that State, and having been brought forward by a portion of the Republican party as a candidate for Governor, President GRANT turns the whole power of the government upon him to ensure his defeat.

Senator BROWN vividly portrays the danger of centralization that threatens the country under the administration of President GRANT and warns the people of Missouri especially, that it is their duty to resist it while they yet have the opportunity. This position was long since taken by the Democracy. At length the more thinking portion of the Republican party realize the danger that has been so repeatedly pointed out by the Democratic press.

The one grand question, around which all others center, is between absolute centralization and the right of State government. This has always been one of the strongest safeguards of the people's rights. Are they ready to surrender it now upon the demand of aggressive centralization?

It is a gratifying evidence of the determination of the people in all sections of the country to resist the further advance of centralizing power, to note the decided stand taken by Governor HOFFMAN, of New York, against military interference with the election in that State. The whole country will stand by and support him in his determination to keep the ballot box free from the interference of the bayonet. If GRANT has the temerity to send United States soldiers to the polls, we trust that every one of them will be promptly arrested and punished. The President of the United States simply insults the people of New York when he sends or proposes to send, bodies of troops into peaceable and law abiding communities to compel obedience to any edict issued to control the result of an election. He did the same thing in Philadelphia at the late election, and if Mayor FOX had performed his whole duty, he would have ordered their arrest and seen the order carried into effect at all hazards. It is, therefore, gratifying to see the Governor of the Empire State taking such decided and unmistakable grounds in this matter.

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CONTESTING SEATS.

Already we hear the ominous cry coming from Radical candidates for Congress, who have been defeated by small majorities, that they will contest the seats of their successful Democratic competitors. We all know what that means. It means that the will of the sovereign people is to be trampled under foot by the Radical majority in Congress—if the majority is large enough in the Forty-second Congress to do it.

It has become the settled policy of Radical candidates for Congress, who are defeated, to contest the election and defeat the people's choice. Before the ink from the pens of the election judges, that record the fact that they are not the choice of the people, has dried upon the election returns, they give notice of contest, and forthwith proceed to hunt up depraved and purchasable creatures enough in their Districts to make the requisite affidavits. It matters not how fair a showing the Democrat may make with counter proof, it is smothered in the Committee, and the Radical is voted in on a strict party ballot.

It is but rarely that the Democrats have contested the seats of their opponents in Congress, and then only when frauds have been so glaring that it was their duty to do so. There are two reasons for this. First, they respect the voice of the people, however great or small the majority may be. Second, it would not matter how good a case they might make out, the Radical majority in Congress would pay no attention to it.

The Radical leaders refuse to recognize the fact that a small majority is just as sacred as a large one, and that there is no more excuse for overthrowing a majority of one hundred in a Congressional District than there is of overthrowing a majority of one thousand. The time was when a majority of one in a whole State was considered too sacred to be tampered with, now a majority of hundreds or even thousands in a single Congressional District, if it be against the Radical party, is set aside without the least ceremony, for the purpose of keeping up a large majority in the House. If this thing is to go on—if the Radical majority in Congress is to determine who shall and who shall not represent given Districts in Congress, regardless of the expressed will of the people, then elections had as well be dispensed with at once. It is the evident intention of the leaders of the party in power to maintain their ascendancy by the nullification of elections, and in spite of the votes of the people.

When JOHN COVODE was told the result of the election in the more closely contested Districts of the State, and the small majorities of Messrs. MEYERS, SPEER and SHERWOOD, he is reported as having said (and we have no doubt he said it,): "Humph! what the h—l does that amount to? These majorities can be beat."

We give this as an instance of the Radical manner af treating elections when they do not suit the leaders. Of course, JOHN COVODE and his co-workers can devise ways and means of beating these majorities, and they have already set about it. The vast corruption fund that they have at their command furnishes them the means. They know just where to buy and of whom to buy lying affidavits to give color to the outrages that they meditate perpetrating upon the people of three or four Districts in this State.

But we give them a word of warning in time. The people have submitted patiently to these outrages for a long time, hoping for better things—trusting that a single spark of patriotism would animate the bosoms of the Radical leaders and induce them to respect the voice and will of the people. But they have waited in vain, to find their oppressors more arrogant and aggressive each year. Because they have patiently forborne thus far, it does not follow that they will always submit.

We give it, not as the heated thought of a moment, but a deliberate conviction, formed by closely studying the significance of the passing events of current history, that a revolution must ensue, if the Radical majority in Congress go any further in nullifying the elections by the people. This is a representative government and the voice of the people must be heard. If they cannot make it heard in one way, they will compel it to be heard in another. Inasmuch as they have a right to vote, they have the right to compel the result of their ballots to be respected by all men and all parties. If they cannot secure this by the modes prescribed by law, then the great right that underlies all government must be appealed to, the maintainance of which right has dethroned every tyrant who has been hurled from power by the people, during the history of all governments. Let the leaders of the Radical party be warned in time. "if that is treason, make the most of it."

THE New York *Post*, Radical, says: Simultaneously with the report that SCHENCK was defeated in the Third Ohio District came a rumor from his friends that he would contest the election, and this morning the rumor is reiterated. The monopolists can ill afford to lose so faithful an attorney, and they will leave no stone unturned by which to secure his services in the House once more.

A CABINET MUDDLE.

News from Washington indicate that there is likely to be a break up in the Cabinet. There have been times when such rumors would have created considerable excitement in political circles of all parties, but this does not seem to effect any one. The people of the whole country settle down in the serene consciousness that GRANT cannot form a worse Cabinet under any circumstances, while there exists the bare possibility that he might, by some sort of an accident, make a better one. In the devout words of the sable minister of the Gospel, "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed."

Secretary COX, who is a man of some ability, and, moreover, possesses the merit of being an honest man, and not an over-ardent Radical, was driven out of the Cabinet because he tried to preserve some sort of moral and political purity in the Interior Department. The vacancy caused by his resignation gave rise to a fearful scramble for office. COLUMBUS DELANO, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whom we strongly suspect did the major part of the business in driving Mr. COX out of the Cabinet, it appears was tendered the position of Secretary of the Interior, on his own condition that he should name his successor, to which President GRANT acceded.

All this was done without the knowledge of, or without consultation with Secretary BOUTWELL. When Mr. DELANO named B. R. COWAN, of Ohio, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. BOUTWELL flared up and put in his objections. The result is a muddle. The reason set up by Mr. DELANO why he should name his successor to the Commissionership, is that he desires to prevent the removal of his friends from office in Ohio.

So far as the reason goes, it is doubtless correct, but he only gives a portion of his reasons. In the first place there have been a system of the most gigantic revenue frauds going on in Ohio for nearly a year, which Mr. DELANO does not want exposed, and he fears that if any other man beside B. R. COWAN, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio, or some other bosom friend should step into the Commissionership, there would be a terrific tempest in the Revenue tea-pot, especially in Southern Ohio.

In the second place MR. DELANO is a candidate for Senator to succeed JOHN SHERMAN, and he must have the Revenue patronage to compass his ends. He expects to control the nominating conventions next summer, and after having his own men put up for the Legislature, he then expects to elect them by means of the immense assessments he can make upon the subordinates in the Internal Revenue Department. Mr. DELANO is an aspiring man—is ambitious to the last degree, and nothing would please him better than to have a seat in the Cabinet. But he will not risk his prospects for Senator, by resigning his present position unless it is filled by a man of his own selection and one who will make it his business to look after his interests.

If DELANO goes into the Interior Department, and Mr. COWAN or any one whom DELANO may select, goes into the Commissionership contrary to the wishes of Secretary BOUTWELL, it is positively asserted that a break will occur between the latter gentleman and President GRANT, and the consequent withdrawal of Mr. BOUTWELL from the Cabinet.

It is furthermore rumored from Washington that independent of the above, the President has been contemplating for some time the propriety of making a change in the Treasury Department, and it may be that the withdrawal of COX and the proposed substitution of DELANO, will furnish the opening wedge for a complete split in the Cabinet, and its reorganization upon some sort of a Presidential plan. As we have already said, a worse Cabinet could not possibly be formed, hence the country has nothing whatever to fear by the change. But if Mr. BOUTWELL goes out, who is to do the "figgering" in the Treasury Department, and demonstate the extraordinary prosperity of the finances? Surely there is no other man in the country who can do it so admirably as he can.

"OUR FIGURES."

The *Dispatch* of yesterday morning fairly takes us up, by discovering an error in our computation of the reported majorities of Congressmen elect. Our "arithmetic man" made the mistake and he unhesitatingly "acknowledges the corn," as it neither betrays good sense nor good judgment to dispute a self-evident fact. The *Dispatch*, however, spoiled what might otherwise have been a good thing, by changing our table of figures some six or eight thousand, and footing them up and bringing out a different result than that arrived at by our "arithmetic man." That is not much of a feat to accomplish.

We do not abate, however, from the aggregate majority in favor of the Democracy. At the time we made up our table we purposely omitted all reference to the Democratic vote in the Second and Ninth Districts, where there were no Democratic candidates in the field.

Admit that the *Dispatch's* figures are correct and the table it gives does show an apparent Radical majority of 1,072, to which ought to be added the vote given FREW in the Twenty-Second District making the total apparent Radical majority 4,284, we must then take into consideration that two years ago there were 11,913 Democratic votes cast for the Democratic candidate, Col. T. B. FLORENCE, in the Second District, nearly all of which were this year cast for Mr. CREELEY, Independent Radical, and in Ninth District 8,674 Democrats voted for H. B. SWARR, who this year did not vote for Congressman at all, or voted for Mr. DICKEY the Radical candidate. It is fair to presume that there were ten thousand Democratic voters in the Second and five thousand in the Ninth Districts on last election day. This is a remarkably low estimate, and would make the majority stand as follows:

Apparent Radical majority	4,284
Democratic vote, 2d District	10,000
Democratic vote, 9th District	5,000
Total	15,000
Democratic majority	10,716

From this it will be seen that admitting all that the *Dispatch* claims for the Radicals and allowing the same claim to the Democracy, the Democratic majority is 10,716, or 2,507 more than we claimed on Monday.

MISSOURI.

The work of decapitation still goes bravely on in the State of Missouri. Every Federal office holder who will not support MCCLURG and military tyranny, is beheaded, and a reliable destructive proscriptionist put in his place. Perhaps President GRANT has some other duties to perform beside interfering with elections, by means, not only of the bayonet, but of the official guillotine.

It might be well for President GRANT to glance over the Tenure-of-Office Bill, and see what its provisions are. He was extremely anxious to have President JOHNSON impeached for turning *one* man out of office. If Mr. JOHNSON was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors for turning one man out of office, of what is Mr. GRANT guilty for turning them out by the hundred, contrary to the provisions of the Tenure-of-Office Bill?

We presume that the people of Missouri have the right to determine who shall be Governor of the State without any outside interference on the part of any body, much less the President of the United States, who seeks to exercise that influence, not as an humble citizen, and a voter, but as the Chief Magistrate of the nation. When the President of the United States descends from his lofty position, to dabble in the pool of politics, he sinks below the contempt of every citizen, and is no more fitted to fill the position of Chief Magistrate than the veriest demagogue that ever inflamed the passions of men.

We know not what appliances are yet to be used to coerce the people of Missouri, and crush a free expression of their will and wishes, but we think that we may safely predict that on the first of November President GRANT will receive a rebuke from the people there, that will cause him to wince. The open interference of the President with the election in that State raises the contest to one of almost national interest, and the people of the whole country are impressed with it. It will determine this question: Shall the people of the States govern themselves in the modes prescribed by the Constitution, or shall they be governed by the fiat of a military autocrat issuing his edicts and imperial mandates from the national capital?

The people of Missouri owe it, not only to themselves, but to the people of the whole country, to rise in the might of freemen and repudiate this imbecile and would-be despot. Stamp his mandates under foot, and teach him that he is the servant and not the master of the people.

THE New York *Herald*, speaking of the Indiana election, and the probability of a Democratic triumph, says: "Senator MORTON, to prevent such a victory to the Democracy, came to this city a few weeks since, and succeeded in securing fifteen thousand dollars, the greater part of which was raised in the Custom House, to be invested in the recent canvass."

THE numerous splits among the Radicals are evidence that they themselves do not think that they will be in power much longer. For that reason, all scramble for office so that they can make as much as possible before they are kicked out. Those who have not yet had their share know that it will not pay to wait for their turn.

GRANT is in a passion because the Radicals do not obey him as did his army. Not being able to punish them as he would soldiers in the field, he hopes to bring them to terms by threatening to deprive them of opportunities to plunder. He thought that they regarded him as a leader, when they only used him as a tool.

THE negroes of Cincinnati demand they shall be employed in subordinate offices other than cleaning spittoons and washing windows. Let the negroes all over the country demand the same, and they will soon see how far Radical love for them extends.

The Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

The following is a list of Congressmen elected on the 11th inst:

PENNSYLVANIA.

1—Samuel J Randall, Democrat,
2—John V. Creely, Independent,
3—Leonard Myers, Radical,
4—William D. Kelley, Radical,
5—A. C. Harmar, Radical,
6—E. L. Acker, Democrat,
7—Washington Townsend, Radical,
8—J. Lawrence Getz, Democrat,
9—Oliver J. Dickey, Radical,
10—J. W. Killinger, Radical,
11—John B. Storms, Democrat,
12—L. D. Shoemaker, Radical, gain,
13—Ulysses Mercer, Radical,
14—John B. Packer, Radical,
15—Richard J. Haldeman, Democrat,
16—Benjamin F. Meyers, Democrat gain,
17—R. Milton Speer, Democrat, gain,
18—Henry Sherwood, Democrat, gain,
19—G. W. Schofield, Radical,
20—Samuel Griffith, Democrat, gain,
21—Henry D. Foster, Democrat, gain,
22—James S. Negley, Radical,
23.—Ebenezer McJunkin, Radical,
24—William McClelland, Democrat gain,
Democratic gain of five members.

OHIO.

1—Aaron F. Perry, Radical,
2—Job E. Stevenson, Radical,
3—Lewis D. Campbell, Democrat,
4—J. F. McKinney, Democrat,
5—Charles N. Smith, Democrat,
6—John A. Smith, Radical,
7—S. Shellabarger, Radical,
8—John Beatty, Radical,
9—Charles Foster, Radical,
10—E. D. Peck, Radical,
11—John T. Wilson, Radical,
12—P. Van Trump, Democrat,
13—George W. Morgan, Democrat,
14—James Monroe, Radical,
15—W. P. Sprague, Radical,
16—John A. Bingham, Radical,
17—Jacob A. Ambler, Radical,
18—William H. Upson, Radical,
19—James A. Garfield, Radical.

New delegation—5 Democrats, 14 Republicans. Same as last Congress.

INDIANA.

In Indiana the Democrats have elected their entire State ticket, a majority of the Legislature, and made a gain of one member of Congress.

1—William E. Niblack, Democrat,
2—Michael C. Kerr, Democrat,
3—William C. Holman, Democrat,
4—John M. Wilson, Radical,
5—John Coburn, Radical,
6—Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat,
7—Mahlon D. Manson, Democrat,
8—James N. Tyner, Radical,
9—J. P. C. Shanks, Radical,
10—William Williams, Radical,
11—Jasper Packard, Radical,

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the next Legislature:

SENATE.

1. Wm. W. Watt,	R.	17. E. Billingfelt,	R.
2. A. W. Henszey,	R	J. B. Warfel,	R.
3. D. A. Nagle,	D.	18. A. G. Miller,	D.
4. Geo. Connell,	R.	19. C. M. Duncan,	D.
5. H. J. Brooke,	R.	20. Hiram Findlay,	D.
Henry S. Evans,	R.	1. R. B. Petriken,	D.
6. Jesse W. Knight,	D.	D. M. Crawford,	D.
7. Edwd. Albright,	D.	22. Harry White,	R.
8. J. DePuy Davis,	D.	23. W. A. Wallace,	D.
9. Wm. M. Randall,	D.	24. A. A. Putman,	D.
10. A. G. Brodhead,	D.	25. Jas. L. Graham,	R.
11. P. M. Osterhout,	R.	26. G. R. Anderson,	R.
12. Sam'l G. Turner,	D.	26. J. S. Rutan,	R.
13. A. G. Olmstead,	R.	27. James Kerr,	R.
14. A. H. Dill,	D.	28. Harrison Allen,	R.
15. C. R. Buckalew,	D	29. G. B. Delamater,	R.
16. David Mannana,	R.		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia.		*Centre.*	
1. S. P. Thompson,	R.	1. P. G. Meek,	D.
2. Geo. McGowen,	D.	*Columbia and Montour.*	
3. Samuel Josephs,	D.	1. Thos. Chalfant,	D.
4. William Elliott,	R.	*Cumberland.*	
5. Wm. Duffy,	R.	1. John B. Leidig,	D.
6. J. F. Mooney,	D.	*Dauphin.*	
7. Robert Johnson,	R.	1. A. C. Smith,	R.
8. W. E. Marshall,	R.	2. John E. Parsons,	R.
9. Geo. A. Quigley,	D.	*Delaware.*	
10. J. E. Reyburn,	R.	1. Tryon Lewis,	D.
11. Sam'l M. Hager,	R.	*Erie.*	
12. John Lannon,	R.	1. Geo. W. Starr,	R.
13. John Dumbell,	R.	2. I. N. Miller,	R.
14. John Cloud,	R.	*Fayette.*	
15. Adam Albright,	R.	1. T. B. Schnatterly,	D.
16. Wm. F. Smith,	R.	*Franklin and Perry.*	
17. Jos. A. Campbell,	D.	1. D. B. Mullken,	D.
18. James Miller,	R.	2. Geo. W. Skinner,	D.
Adams.		*Greene.*	
1. Isaac Hereter,	D.	1. R. A. McConnell,	D.
Allegheny.		*Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata.*	
1. D. N. White,	R.	1. Abraham Bohrer,	D.
2. John H. Kerr,	R.	2. H. J. McAteer,	D.
3. Henry Warner,	R.	*Indiana and Westmoreland.*	
4. John S. Robb,	R.	1. H. K. Sloan,	D.
5. M. S. Humphreys,	R.	2. Thos. McMullen,	R.
6. James Taylor,	R.	3. A. M. Fulton,	R.
Armstrong.		*Lancaster.*	
1. G. S. Putney,	D.	1. Henry M. Engle,	R.
Beaver and Washington		2. Geo. Whitson,	R.
1. T. M. Letherman,	R.	3. John E. Wiley,	R.
2. W. A. Miskey,	R.	4. A. C. Rinehl,	R.
3. W. C. Shurlock,	R.	*Lebanon.*	
Bedford, Fulton and Somerset.		1. Jonathan Zerby,	R.
1. W. H. Sanner,	R.	*Lehigh.*	
2. S. P. Wishart,	R.	*Berks.*	1. Adam Wuchever, D.
1. John A. Conrad,	D.	2. H. Fetter,	D.
2. A. T. C. Keller,	D.	*Luzerne.*	
3. H. A. Schwartz,	D.	1. George Coray,	R.
Blair.		2. S. W. Keene,	D.
1. Benj. L. Gwinn,	R.	3. J. F. McMahon,	R.
Bradford and Sullivan		*Lycoming, Union and Snyder.*	
1. James H. Webb,	R.	1. Samuel Wilson,	D.
2. Perley Buck,	R.	2. John Cummings,	D.
Bucks.		3. S. Shoffuguan,	R.
1. Samuel Darrah,	D.	*Montgomery.*	
2. S. C. Purcell,	R.	1. J. J. C. Harvey,	D.
Butler, Lawrence and Mercer.		2. Oliver G. Morris,	D.
1. Alex. P. Moore,	R.	*Northampton*	
2. Samuel D. Clarke,	R.	1. Samuel Boliean,	D.
3. E. McCreight,	R.	2. David Engleman,	D
4. Geo. W. Fleeger,	R.	*Northumberland.*	
Cambria.		1. Wm. Montgomery,	D
1. W. H. Rose,	D.	*Pike and Wayne*	
Cameron, Clinton and McKean		1. David A. Wells,	D.
1. A. C. Noyes,	D.	*Potter and Tioga.*	
Carbon and Monroe.		1. John S. Mann,	R.
1. W. B. Leonard,	D.	2. B. B. Strang,	R.
Chester.		*Schuylkill.*	
1. Levi Priser,	R.	1. James Ellis,	D.
2. Joseph C. Keech,	R.	2. J. Irvin Seel,	D.
3. Samel H. Hoopes,	R.	3. Francis McKean,	D.
Clarion and Jefferson.		*Susquehanna and Wyoming.*	
1. Edmund English,	D.	1. E. B. Beardslee,	R.
Crawford.		2. A. B. Walker,	R.
1. J. H. Gray,	R.	*Venango and Warren.*	
2. D. D. Williams,	D.	1. J. D. McJunkin,	R.
Clearfield, Elk and Forest.		2. C. W. Stone,	R.
York.			
1. John G. Hall,	D.	1. Lemuel Ross,	D.
		2. Frank J. Magee,	D.

In the last Senate the Radicals had 18 Senators, and the Democrats 15, a Radical majority of 3. In the House there were 60 Radicals and 40 Democrats, a Radical majority of 20. In the new Senate there are 17 Radicals and 16 Democrats, and in the House 56 Radicals and 44 Democrats, a Radical majority of 13 on joint ballot, as against 23 last Session.

THE Radicals are making excuses beforehand for their certain defeat in New York at the coming election. They assert that the Democracy are preparing to carry the city by violence. Because the Radicals have not the power to control the elections in that city by the bayonet, as they do in some of the Southern states, they think lawlessness will prevail.

THE Radical majority in Iowa is reduced to the vicinity of 30,000. In 1868, the Radical majority was 46,359; in 1869, (election for Judge of the Supreme Court) it was 40,308. Unless something uncommon shall happen, it will take until 1874 to bring Iowa over to the Democracy.

BY the recent elections the Radicals lose their two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives they have held so long. The world moves.

IN noticing the insult heaped upon the American people by Secretary BOUTWELL at the instance of President GRANT, who refused to allow the flag to float at half-mast on the Savannah Custom House on the announcement of the death of General LEE, the Baltimore *Gazette* manfully and truthfully remarks:

Long years ago—in the Mexican war—he won distinguished honors as one of the first soldiers of America, and before the war, as since, he was universally respected for his high-toned character as a Christian gentleman. No one fought more bravely; no one made war so humanely, and, after the surrender, no one behaved with more true nobility, and few, if any, with such true dignity. There is to-day no one on this whole continent whose loss will be so much felt, and whose death will cause so much sorrow as that of General Lee, and no one need be ashamed of expressing an honest and manly grief on so sad an occasion.

The whole South is in mourning for its greatest citizen. Newspapers are in black, flags are flying at half-mast, and meetings are held to express the feelings of a whole people. Collector Robb would have lost nothing by silently recognizing a great sorrow. A brave soldier would do as much for a fallen foe. As it is, Mr. Robb has simply insulted the grief of those among whom he, for the time makes his home.

AMONG the Democratic nominations for members of the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature is General FRANK P. BLAIR.

The Twentieth Congressional District.

To the Editor of The Post.

MERCER, Pa., October 17, 1870.

The following are the official majorities in this Congressional District:

	Gilfillan.	GRIFFITH.
Clarion		1,544
Crawford	391	
Venango	369	
Mercer	13	773
Griffith's majority		771

Two years ago Gilfillan's majority was 1812.

Yours Respectfully,
P. J. PIERCE,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

[From the Missouri Democrat of October 10, the leading Republican Journal in Missouri.]

Presidential Interference.

Gratz Brown's speech at St. Joseph has in it a peculiar significance. It is a flaming, indignant protest against the interference of the Federal Administration with the domestic concerns of the States. It is high time for such a protest. During the war, when the very life of the nation was in danger, we tolerated a concentration of power in the Federal Government which, in earlier times, would have been resented and resisted. After the war, when the reconstruction and restoration of the Southern States rendered necessary extraordinary remedies for an extraordinary difficulty, we recognized the fact that those States were in an anomalous condition, which justified measures quite inexcusable if applied to the affairs of well organized and loyally governed commonwealths.

But the habit of resorting to such extreme measures, in dealing with States disorganized and destitute of well established self government, has grown upon the federal authority until the just limit of national interference has been almost obliterated. President Grant, a soldier by education, wholly inexperienced in political affairs, and incapable, as a soldier, of comprehending the relation of the States to the nation in our complex system of government has more than once betrayed an inclination to regard State government and State authority with contempt, and his dealings with Virginia, Georgia and Mississippi have been of very questionable propriety. Yet they were excused because of the unsettled condition of these states; and the habit of interference, thus unresisted, has gained such mastery with him that he now boldly undertakes to use his executive power to control the election in a state as orderly, peaceful and thoroughly organized as any state in the Union.

If this tendency is not checked we shall soon have a centralization of power as absolute as that which existed under Napoleon in France. Elections will become a mere farce. When the people vote they will merely register the edicts of their masters at Washington. The name of local self-government only will be left; the reality will be lost, and state lines and state governments might as well, for all pratical purposes, be wholly obliterated.

President Grant attempts to dictate to the people of Missouri, and they protest, and indignantly spurn the dictation. That is the meaning of this speech, and of the overwhelming majority which will endorse it. The people will say to General Grant, "You are our servant, not our master." They will tell him that the federal government has no business to control elections in a state.

No matter how wise the President may be, no matter how complete may have been his success in administering the National affairs committed to his charge, we still demand for ourselves the privilege of electing our own State officers, and directing at our own pleasure the local affairs of the State in which we live. When the votes are polled, it will appear that the people of Missouri have at least this much of attachment for "State sovereignty" that they mean to manage their local affairs without any dictation from Washington. When the President's letter was written, we thought it a blunder which he would soon discover. Now that he follows it up by removing officials, he turns the inevitable defeat and overthrow of the proscriptive policy in Missouri into a rebuke of himself,

The President seeks to control this State by Federal patronage. It is very appropriate that he should take this method of combatting a party which is the first in the country to declare "that the safety of republican institutions demands a thorough reform of the civil service of the government, by which ability and moral worth shall be established as the essential qualifications for office, and the corruption and demoralizing influence of what is euphoniously called 'government patronage' shall be removed from our political life."

This doctrine does not suit the President. By the use of that same government patronage he has rewarded relatives and personal friends; and now he endeavors to crush a party which labors honestly to fulfil pledges which he seems to have forgotten. We regret that he regards it a direct blow at himself to propose the abolition of government patronage, with its corruption and demoralizing influence. It was not so intended. But he is doing his best to teach the freemen of Missouri that this reform is necessary to secure their freedom of choice in local elections.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN STRASBURG ORDERLY.

BERLIN, October 18.—The people of Strasburg are generally satisfied with the new order of things. The French sentiment, if there be any, has not shown itself offensively since the capitulation. There have been one or two instances of firing on German soldiers patrolling the city, from the windows of houses. The culprits were immediately apprehended and brought to justice, with the approbation of all classes of citizens.

The official language in Alsace hereafter will be the German.

A gentleman has arrived at Versailles from England, with £20,000 sterling, raised in that country for the German hospital fund. The amount will be turned over to the German authorities immediately.

St. Cloud is a total ruin, all the pictures and tapestry were destroyed by the fire from the forts.

LONDON, October 18.—Violent popular outbreaks occurred at Honfleur and other towns in that vicinity on account of the alleged inefficient conduct of the war.

THE BATTLE OF BAGNEUX.

Have just been received here. At nine o'clock in the morning the French opened a heavy artillery fire, which was vigorously answered by the Prussians. The French then advanced on the double quick, the Garde Mobile having the lead. A desperate battle ensued. The Prussian position was carried at the point of the bayonet. The Germans were utterly unable to withstand the avalanche of men hurled against them. They resorted to several stratagems, but failed in all, and were at length dispersed. The Mobiles entered Bagneux, where the Prussians had erected barricades. These were soon carried with but slight loss.

At this time heavy masses of Prussians were seen on the plateau, and as the French were now exposed to a severe fire af artillery from the forts in the neighborhood, they fell back unmolested. The object of the reconnoissance was effected in every particular. The Prussians lost 300 killed and 100 captured.

The Government has abandoned the prosecution against Gustave Flourens, on representations made by Henri Rochefort.

TOURS, October 18.—The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces at Orleans preparatory to

A GREAT BATTLE.

The Prussians occupy the city itself, as well as the camp at Bellair, near Meung.

Advices from Lille are that large Prussian forces have arrived in the Northern Departments, and vigorous measures for defense are to be taken at once.

TOURS, October 18.—More favorable news has been received from

PARIS.

A bridge has been thrown across the Seine by which an independent communication is established between forts Charenton and Toury. The Mobile Guards continue to make successful sorties.

WAR NOTES.

Reports from official and private sources show that bands of sharpshooters, in all parts of the country occupied by the enemy, are becoming more and more effective and cause much annoyance and damage on the German lines of communication.

An official dispatch states that the francstireurs, after a successful engagement, occupied Melun.

There is no official intelligence from Orleans made public to-day. Strategistical movements in that direction are on foot.

A private dispatch from Chateau Dun to-day reports that shells were thrown into the town this afternoon.

The telegram from Dijon to-day, announces that Vesoul was occupied by Germans.

In the absence of any representative of the United States at Tours, the French Government requests the press to make known to the American Government and people its extreme desire to make

A NEW POSTAL TREATY

Between the two nations, and that it would gladly receive a special envoy from Washington with whom negotiations might be concluded to that end.

LONDON, October 18.—The Prussians attacked the unfortified town of Mont Dedier.

THREE CITIZENS WERE MADE PRISONERS.

A requisition for fifty thousand francs was levied on the town, and the Mayor and Mr. Durand, a banker, taken as hostages for the payment.

The Wurtemburg troops have been placed under the command of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

The battle of Bagneaux resulted in such

SEVERE LOSS

That the Prussians asked six hours' armistice to bury their dead.

LATER.

LONDON, October 18, Midnight.—The negotiations at Brussels, between General Burnside and others, have resulted in a total failure. The Foreign Office was to-night informed of the failure, and to abandon all hopes of settlement.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS WILL COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

Siege guns were planted yesterday at Chatillon.

BARCELONA—RODRIGUEZ.

MADRID, October 18.—The Spanish Government still defers opening the port of Barcelona.

Rodriguez declines the portfolio tendered him by Gen. Prim.

MAZZINI—THE PAPAL DEBT.

FLORENCE, October 18.—Mazzini has arrived. He will go to Rome.

The Italian Government pays the coupons due on the Papal debt in January.

BRUSSELS, October 18.—The *Independence Belge* sustains its attack on Bismarck's policy. It charges him with dealing in insinuations without allegation of facts.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 18.—The Government Censor of the Press has been removed for permitting attacks by newspapers on the King of Prussia.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, October 18.—One days' later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. Generals Goley and Rivas were pursuing Lopez-Jordan. The rebels under Luenzo have been attached and captured. The rebels are so demoralized that their early submission is anticipated.

Montevideo was besieged by the insurgents and the citizens were greatly alarmed.

FLORENCE, October 18.—The Italians complain that foreign governments are tardy in instructing their Ambassadors to recognize the new order of things at Rome. The Italian government will shortly make this matter the subject of an earnest remonstrance.

A Papal Bull is soon expected

DISSOLVING THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

On the ground that there is no place where it can be freely held.

The Customs line between the old Roman territory and Italy has been abolished.

CHATEAU DUN CAPTURED—THE SITUATION AT ORLEANS—FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

TOURS, October 19.—The following official news has been made public by the Minister of War:

VENDOME, October 19.—Chateau Dun was captured last night by the Prussians after a siege lasting from noon till ten o'clock at night. It was defended by troops of the National Guard and nine hundred franc-tireurs, who retired, disputing every foot of ground. The Prussian force was eight thousand, and well supplied with artillery.

There is no official news whatever from the two large armies now confronting each other near Orleans. It is understood that the French are slowly falling back, and the Prussians seem to be returning toward Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French General to draw them on.

Tours is filled with French troops just arrived.

A band of Irish and American volunteers, just reached here, are now marching through the streets, carrying the American and French flags.

A FALSE ALARM.

LONDON, October 19.—An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the Castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The gates of the town were closed, the drawbridge drawn up and the guards recalled to the Castle as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoker's pipe.

On the 14th the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed.

A French entrenching party at Villejuif was drawn into the city on Sunday.

Five hundred French prisoners, Guards Mobiles, escaped from the Germans on the 16th near Chateau Thierry during an attack made by the franc-tireurs.

TOURS, October 19.—Minister Gambetta has returned here.

A dispatch from Belforte announces

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE

By the garrison of New Briessach, and the withdrawal of the Prussians from the positions they held after considerable losses in killed and wounded.

The garison of Montmedy made another sortie in which they pursued the Prussians, taking 400 prisoners and capturing a military chest containg 20,000 francs and two wagons loaded with chassepots. The following day they attacked an artillery train and captured a number of cannon.

Gen. Pallidinis, commanding the Army of the Loire, has issued an order of the day declaring he will shoot soldiers guilty of insubordination, and asking the men to shoot him if he fails in his duty.

DISPATCHES FROM PARIS

Are full of details of measures the authorities are taking to insure a lasting supply of food. Cattle and sheep are well sheltered, and many horses killed daily and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes is enormous.

GARIBALDI

Arrived at Belfort, and was received with enthusiasm by the soldiers and citizens.

Advices from Paris to the 14th, confirm the reports that

THE PRUSSIANS ASKED AN ARMISTICE

For the burial of their dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

General Lefort has relinquished the portfolio of the War Department to take command of the Thirteenth Military Division, with headquarters at Bayonne.

General Pouncet, just from Algiers, takes command of the Eighteen Military Division, which includes this city.

A dispatch from Mort, in the Department of Deux-sevrs, says: Seventy delegates from fourteen departments in Western France met and resolved, 66 to 4, to recognize no authority but that of the Government of Paris and Tours.

ALEXANDER DUMAS IS DYING

At Dieppe from paralysis.

The *Journal de Besancon* explains how the report of

THE ARREST OF LUTZ,

a Red Republican leader, arose, a Prussian officer went to Besancon and assuming the name of Lutz thoroughly examined the fortifications. He was on the point of leaving when the authorities arrested him, and his arrest under the name of Lutz was reported to the Government at Tours. Subsequently the fraud was detected and the Prussian officer shot as a spy.

(Herald Special.)

BERLIN, October 19.—The last official return of

PRISONERS

Is 3,577 officers, and 123,700 men. The number is constantly increasing.

GENERAL BOURBAKI LUKEWARM.

TOURS, October 19.—The statement that General Bourbaki has accepted a command in the Army of the Loire is incorrect. His his hesitation and apparent lukewarmness astonish his friends.

LONDON, October 19.—The Parisians say they burned St. Cloud to prove to the enemy that they will

HESITATE AT NO SACRIFICE

For the defence of the Capital.

LIVING IN CLOVER.

The Cologne *Gazette* says: The Prussians around Paris are quartered in the finest villas and other private residences; sleep on luxurious couches; stable their horses in libraries, and feed the kitchen fires with rich carvings from houses and orange trees from conservatories.

The Council of Ministers is in session to-day.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF METZ.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, 6:40 P. M.—A special to the *Herald* says the capitulation of Metz is reported.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch received at the State Department to-night from a reliable source, states that in London a report that peace is arranged is much believed though not yet officially announced.

Baron Gerolt has received

A DISPATCH FROM BISMARCK

Dated yesterday at Versailles, declaring to the friendly Powers that the object of the German military operations in France is not for conquest, but only to secure such new boundary as is considered indispensable to the better protection of Germany against future invasions from France. It is added that Germany feels no hostility towards France, and entertains a sincere wish for its future welfare. A copy of the dispatch has been sent to the Department of State.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

LONDON, October 18.—The report that the Prussian government had advanced money to the English gun manufacturers, is pronounced false, and an invention of the French, designed to weaken the Prussian protest against the arming of new French armies by a pretended neutral.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State, Congressional and County Elections—The Contest Between the Two Wings of Radicalism—Meagre Returns.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHARLESTON, October 19.—The election for Governor, Members of Congress, Legislature and County officers took place to-day. In this city the contest excited much interest. Business was universally suspended. The day passed off quietly. The contending parties were Republican and Union Reformers. Owing to the peculiar features of the election law the votes will not be counted, and the result can not be ascertained until a week hence. It is, however, conceded that the Reformers have carried Charleston by at least 1,000 majority. Both parties confidently claim the State. The contest in this district between Brown and his mulatto opponent, Delange, for Congress has been close. Both are Republicans.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official Majority in Greene County—A Democratic Gain of Six Congressmen Officially Announced—Large Democratic Gains in the Legislature.

WAYNESBURG, October 17.—The official majority in Greene county for Capt. McClelland for Congress is 1,805.

CLIFTON.

HARRISBURG, October 17.—The official returns for Congressmen and members of the Legislature in this state have not yet all been received, but enough have come in to show that Democrats have gained six Congressmen, and lost one in Luzerne, Judge Woodward's District. The election of B. F. Myers, Democrat, in Bedford District, over John Cessna, Republican, is conceded by fifty-three majority. His seat will be contested by Cessna, who alleges that frauds were committed in Bedford and Somerset counties by the Democrats. Both candidates are from the town of Bedford.

In the Legislative Districts there is nothing definite or reliable from Luzerne, Westmoreland or Indiana counties. The Republicans will have one majority in the Senate, and from present indications will have six majority in the House. This will give the Republicans a majority on joint ballot of seven.

The *Patriot* yesterday expressed its belief that the Democrats will have a majority in the State on Congressional vote, and hopes that the Lower House of the Legislature has gone Democratic. This is extremely doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—The death of Nolen has caused much excitement here. Mayor Fox has issued a warrant for the arrest of Wm. B. Mann, implicated in the shooting by Nolen's dying deposition.

It is officially announced that Mercur, Republican, is elected from the 13th District by 113 majority

PHILADELPHIA, October 18.—The Hon Wm. B. Mann, for whom a warrant was issued by the Mayor as accessory to the shooting of John Nolan, at a meeting of the return Judges, on Tursday last, was taken before Judge Allison on a writ of habeas corpus, and after a full hearing was unconditionally discharged.

The coroner's jury in the case of the death of Nolan, in Philadelphia, returned a verdict that he was shot by Crawford in self defense. The prisoner was ordered to be discharged, but is held by the police on a committment made by Alderman Kerr. Crawford's friends procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from Judge Pierce, the hearing on which is adjourned until to-day.

Dickey and Sons cotton and woolen mills in the Fifteenth ward, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $20,000.

GREENSBURG, October 18.—The official vote of the Twenty-first District has just been received. Westmoreland—Stewart, 4,487; Foster, 6,020.

Fayette—Stewart, 3,404; Foster, 4,195.

Indiana—Stewart, 3,778; Foster, 2,184.

Foster's majority, 730.

TERRIFIC GALES.

Dreadful Destruction to Shipping on the Lakes—Vessels Driven Ashore and Wrecked.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PORT COLBORNE, October 18.—The schooner Garibaldi, of Hamilton, light, in trying to make the harbor in a gale this morning, missed the piers and drifted ashore, where she lies broadside on.

The propeller City of Boston had to return, owing to the heavy gale, having shifted her deck load.

A number of vessels, which left yesterday, also returned, unable to stand the gale.

The captain of the propeller Champlain reports the schooner Ada Medora ashore above Long Point.

A quantity of lumber came ashore, supposed to have been the deck load of some vessel.

KINGSTON, October 18.—A violent storm occurred on Lake Ontario last night, causing much damage to the shipping. The telegraph lines suffered considerably.

At Point Frederick, opposite Kingston, the schooner Kate Robinson, with lumber from Toledo for Fall River, the Pride of America, light, the Benedict, with lumber from Belleville to Oswego, are ashore.

The steamer Magnet, and several other steamers and vessels were unable to make the harbor on account of the heavy sea.

PORT HOPE, ONT., October 18.—There was a terrific gale last night. Trees were torn up and thrown across the railway track, pulling telegraph wires down for a considerable distance.

The schooner Kate, with barley, was driven ashore near Coburg.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The steamer Orion, Capt. Butlin, of the Goodrich line, running between this port and Grand Haven, Michigan, was wrecked on Grand Haven harbor this morning and will probably prove a total loss. The Orion attempted to leave Grand Haven on Sunday morning at daylight for Chicago with a full compliment of freight and passengers. Before getting fairly out of the harbor she touched ground and soon lost way. She then drifted rapidly as the wind was blowing quite a strong gale. She soon struck a beach and then listed toward the lake, so that seas soon began to break over her sides with fearful violence. The utmost exertions were made by the officers and crew to get her off, but all in vain. The steamer was inextricably aground. After struggling with wind and wave till morning, she went to pieces, and is now a complete wreck. The passengers, officers and crew, however were all safely gotten ashore, so that not a single life was lost. The Orion was a fine boat, built in 1866, and cost eighty thousand dollars. She had an insurance of twenty-four thousand.

OHIO.

Official Majorities in Congressional Districts—Baptist Anniversaries—Second Annual Convention of Irish Catholic Benevolent Union—Address from Archbishop Purcell—Rain—The Industrial Exposition to Close on Saturday.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

COLUMBUS, October 19.—The official returns from 76 counties show the Republican gain in Ohio to be 14,612, and the Democratic gain 4,412. The Republican majority in the State will probably be a little over 17,000.

McKinney, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional District, has two hundred and twenty-five majority.

Smith, Republican, has three hundred and seventy two majority in the Sixth District.

Beatty, Republican, has 1,169 majority in the Eighth District.

Wilson, Republican has 1,055 majority in the Eleventh District, and Van Trump, Democrat, has 3,858 majority in the Twelfth District.

The State anniversaries of the Baptist Church are taking place in this city this week.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Baptist Convention commences to-morrow. The exercises will consist of sermons, essays and discussions.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—The second annual Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union convened this morning. Delegates were present from Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, West Virginia, Illinois, Vermont and Ohio. President Dwyer, of Dayton, presided. The day was principally spent in the appointment of Committees and preparation for business. Archbishop Purcell was invited to a seat, and this afternoon addressed the Convention. He said what Irish people needed in this country was cultivation and a spirit of harmony and unity.

The Miami Congregational Conference is now in session here.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, was empanelled this morning. Judge Leavitt delivering the charge.

Steady rain has been falling this afternoon with a good prospect of its continuance through the night.

The Industrial Exposition continues to attract about 10,000 visitors daily. Large numbers came from the country this morning on the excursion trains. Saturday will positively be the last day.

TERRIFIC GALES.

Loss of a Propellor—Her Passengers and Crew Missing.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—The storm on Monday night extended the full length of the lakes and was very severe. Captain Sissons, of the propellor Canisteo, reports that the propellor Tonawanda, of the Western Transportation Company's Line, went down about eight miles from Buffalo. She was loaded with grain from Chicago, and was one of the largest propellors of the line. It is not known how many persons were lost. The small boat in which were the two engineer, daughter of the Captain, and three or four others, has not been heard from.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¼a113¾.

General Banks was nominated yesterday for Congress in the Sixth District of Massachusetts.

Cornelius Redding, fireman; Jas. Jarvis, master mechanic, and Martin Jubell were drowned in the central shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel, on Tuesday.

The Bank of Erie, which has been under seizure at New York for some time for violation of the revenue laws, attempted to go to sea last night, but was intercepted by Revenue Collector McCullogh, towed back and and anchored off Weehawken. The Captain was not on board, and no one seemed to have charge.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been proceeded from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you become weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint.

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Mother and Child.

A letter from Louisville has been received at the Mayor's office in this city, announcing that the mother of little Maggie Buckley, in that city, is a poor, hard working widow, now employed at the Galt House. The child was stolen from her father's house. five years ago, while her father, David Buckley, was in the army. He had formerly been employed at Cave Hill Cemetery, but after leaving the army, joined his wife at Louisville again, and subsequently died, leaving his wife in very poor circumstances. The mother sends an earnest petition that her child be sent to her, but is too poor to send money. The child in question is the one about whom there was so much excitement here a few weeks ago. Something over four years ago she was found in the streets of the city and was sent to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, whence she was subsequently taken to live in the family of a lady in the city. She gave her name, and stated that she came from Louisville, Ky., in company with a woman, but after bein here some time, she had got separated from the woman and had been a wanderer since.

One day she was standing in front of the house where she lived, when the woman who had originally brought her to the city, came along and recognized her. The woman, by threats and entreaties, prevailed on the child to go with her, and they disappeared together. As soon as she was missed the police were notified, and every effort was made to trace and recover her. These efforts were at length successful. She was found and taken to the Mayor's office. There she stated that the woman who had brought her here was not her mother, and that her father, the last she knew of him, was working at the Cave Hill Cemetery.

The Mayor sent her back to the Orphan Asylum, and we believe she is now at the Catholic Home for Destitute Women, corner of Pride and Bluff streets. Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's clerk, addressed a letter about the child to her father, David Buckley, Cave Hill, but no answer was received. Nothing was heard until the letter from Louisville was received, stating that not a word was heard of the child from the time she was stolen until the paragraphs in the Pittsburgh papers were seen, describing the child, and giving the circumstances of her stealing and recapture. She will probably be sent home without delay.

A FATAL SHOT.

Man Murdered at Kittanning—The Murderer in Custody.

A quarrel about a bonfire has resulted in the murder of a man at Kittanning, Armstrong county. The tragedy occurred at half past nine o'clock on Friday evening last, and immediately afterwards the perpetrator of the homicide was taken in custody, and is now awaiting trial for murder. The facts of the case, so far as we have learned them, are as follows:

On Friday evening after the official returns of Tuesday's election in the county had been given out, a party of men and boys celebrated the result with large bonfires on the streets. When the tar barrels of which the fires were made had burned down, the crowd commenced gathering up dry goods boxes, &c., to rebuild them. There were no police at hand and the Mayor endeavored to prevent this action, but without avail. The crowd continued to gather up all available materials and the storekeepers commenced taking their boxes into the stores to save them. Among those particularly active in feeding the fires was a young man named Joseph Steinell, from Columbus, Ohio. He was very demonstrative, it is said, and very defiant of all efforts to put a stop to the operations. Some of his friends remonstrated with him, and begged him to desist as he would probably be arrested. He paid no attention to the remonstrances and made another attempt to get more dry goods boxes from the premises of Erastus S. Dougherty. Dougherty remonstrated with him and begged him to go away and let his boxes alone. Steinell, it is said, made an angry remark and struck at Dougherty. The latter immediately drew a revolver, and, as is alleged, fired deliberately at Steinell. Steinell then turned and walked quickly away, going about a square and a half. He then sat down, opened his bosom, and said "He shot me," and instantly fell over dead. He was promptly taken up and carried into a house where an examination was made. No blood had flowed but it was found that the shot had taken effect in the left breast. A *post mortem* examination was made and it was ascertained that the bullet had passed through the point of the heart and had taken a downward course, lodging in the back. An inquest was held on the remains the same night, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Immediately after the shooting, Dougherty gave himself up to the Mayor. Information for murder was made against him, and he was committed for trial. The Sheriff took him in charge, and locked him up in a room in his house, preparatory to bringing him to the jail in this city. The prisoner was to have been brought before the Court on Saturday afternoon on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on an application for admission to bail.

At the time appointed, however, the Judge was too ill to attend Court, and the hearing was postponed until Wednesday. In the meantime, Dougherty still remains at the Sheriff's house, guarded night and day. The Sheriff was in the city yesterday morning, and describes the excitement in Kittanning as very great.

Dougherty is a business man at that place, is of middle age, and has always been greatly respected. Steinell was, as we have said, a young man and unmarried. His home was at Kittanning, but he was working at Columbus.

A New and Healthful Article of Food.

The Sea Moss Farine, manufactured from Irish Moss by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious and easily digested of all the farines now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farina, and hence better adapted to weak stomachs, to dyspeptics, to invalids, and all persons of frail constitutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhea, &c.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.* MS&W.

Child Stolen.

Last evening word was brought to the office of the Captain of the watch that a child, about two years of age had been stolen from in front of her father's house on Webster avenue. It appears that shortly after dark the little one disappeared, and on inquiry, it was ascertained that a woman, apparently intoxicated, came along, picked the child up, and carried it off. No trace of the woman or the child could be found up to a late hour last evening. The police were all instructed to arrest any woman of suspicious appearance with a child. The most terrible apprehensions for the safety of the child are entertained,

—Since the above was written, the child has been found. It was discovered on Seventh avenue, where the child stated, she had left it to take care of itself. We sincerely wish that the woman may be arrested and severely dealt with.

Further Particulars of the Shooting Case.

On Saturday we reported a case of shooting in which two men named Nathaniel Baughman and Wm. McLaughlin, charged with having shot a boy named Joseph McKain, son of Daniel McKain, were brought before Alderman McMasters. The parties live at Braddock's Fields, and Baughman is charged with having done the shooting, McLaughlin being an abettor. It is claimed by Baughman that the shooting was accidental. He says he had been engaged to remove the household effects of Mr. McKain, from Braddock's Fields to Wilkinsburg, and while putting the things into a wagon, a gun was brought out and he asked whether it was loaded, receiving a negative response. He raised the hammer but no cap was visible, and he snapped the gun, which accidentally discharged a heavy load of shot, entering the left arm and side of young McKain. The accused were both arrested at Braddock's, brought to this city and lodged in jail. They were afterwards released on $5,000 bail each to await the result of the boy's injuries. Alderman McMasters received a certificate from the physician attending the injured lad, stating that the boy was lying in a very critical condition.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.

THE AROMATIC

FURNITURE POLISH.

The largest and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM

Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 30 SMITH

Third street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES," For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. more so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.

KUSHTON & CO.,

10 Astor House, New York.

Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "BROWN CURED TRINGS." 4w20

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL

PRINTING CO. The President and Directors of the Commercial Printing Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 84 Wood street, on and after Monday, the 10th inst. JAS. PALMER, Jr., Sec'y. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5, 1870. oct7:2t

A MOST STRIKING CONTRAST.

The old half dyes and "coverers," &c., are all more or less sticky, muddy and faded, and the hues they impart are not natural. PALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, the newly discovered agent, is, on the other hand, limpid, transparent, fragrant and effective, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—Ladies and Gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, with or money, and without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry as happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address, ARAD S. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. se26:30md

MANHOOD—YOUNG MAN, IF you are suffering from the effects of imprudent habits, and find yourself afflicted with Seminal Weakness and Emissions, Impotency, Loss of Memory, Unpleasant dreams, Weak Nerves, Headache, Nervous Trembling, General Lassitude, Dimness of Vision, Flushing of the Skin, or derangement of the Urinary Organs, symptoms common to cases of Spermatorrhœa, and which assuredly ruins the happiness and unfits the sufferer for BUSINESS PURSUITS OR MARRIAGE, lose no time in procuring the efficacious remedy known as

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price One Dollar Per Box. They are never known to fail. They can be used without detection or interference with business, and they will assuredly restore you to health. We will send a private circular on the subject of Youthful Errors, free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money, and address BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar Street, N. Y., and on receipt they will be sent, well sealed, by mail.

TO LADIES.

If you require a reliable remedy to relieve you, and remove Irregularities or Obstructions, why not use the best? A never-failing remedy will be found in DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS. They are safe and sure in ordinary cases. Price One Dollar Per Box.

DR. HARVEY'S GOLDEN PILLS,

Four degrees stronger, are intended for married ladies in special cases. Price Five Dollars Per Box. Private circulars sent free, enclose stamp. Enclose the money in a letter and register it at the P. O. Address, BRYAN & CO., 64 Cedar St., N.Y., and on receipt they will be sent well sealed by return mail. se9:3m

DR. A. G. WALTER,

Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH,

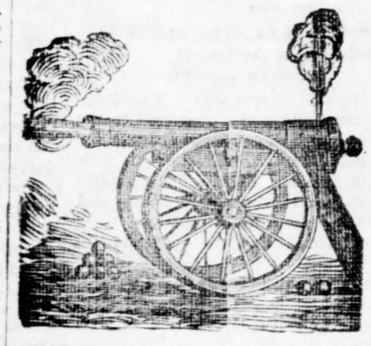
Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VICTORY, VICTORY.

OFFICIAL RETURNS!!



An official telegram just received from New York gives the following:

During the year ending June 30, 1870, the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold over the Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic Companies. 7,915 Machine
Over the two Howe Companies.....41,781 do
Over the Grover & Baker Co.....51,593 do
Over the Weed Company.....67,094 do
Over the Florence Company.....73,120 do
And so far ahead of the other machines that it is no necessary to give their figures.

Such an overwhelming victory for the Singer can only be accounted for by the fact that it is as far ahead of its competitors in point of merits as the figures show it is in point of sale.

Call and examine at STRAW & MORTON'S, No. 20 Sixth street, late St. Clair. oct13:d&w

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co. Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15-6mw-E.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss., at Pittsburgh, October 6, 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. Otto Hartung, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within the said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. E. H. RUSSELL,

oct7-law-3w. Assignee, &c., 87 Grant street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct13:mw&f-4wd&4w

WANTED.—AGENTS, ($20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*; makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep18:3ly-w-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or travelling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,

317 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,

2 Amity st., New York.

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or travelling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address. W. H. CHIDESTER,

sep3:1w 267 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep21lw

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REYNOLDS, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug9-3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15;lyw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasters, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, Jr., P. P. and Sid&4tw Administrator.

BAIRD, KINZER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hemlock and Oak Sole-Leather, and Harness Leather, French Calf Skins, Kips, Calf Skins, Findings and Shoe Furnishing Goods. Terry and Silk Elastics, Machine Silk, Boot and Shoe Uppers. Having purchased our spring stock at the reduced gold rates, we can offer special inducements. Also, sole agents for the Lock Shank Button, the greatest improvement of the age in shoes.

No. 68 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. mh8

Dr. D. PETERSON,

CHIROPODIST,

Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, without bleeding or Causing Soreness, Enlarged, Stiff Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated Successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,

(LATE ST. CLAIR,)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

RECEIVING

NEW GOODS!

THE LATEST STYLES!

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

Dress Goods.
Plaids.
Silks.
Linens.
Blankets.
Flannels.
Suits.

NORTH CAROLINA

LAND AGENCY.

250 FARMS

FOR SALE IN

North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,

LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.

oct7

FOR SALE BY DIRCKS & LEESTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has license and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have a large number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for such. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DIRCKS & LEESTROM,

49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair, Pittsburgh

dec27

VALABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, having two stores and church; one-half of the farm is coal and in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, and a Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Mr. Prestley and James Blackmore. THOMAS A. McKOWN.

sep3 3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK —THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by over Leading Farmers. Hon. W. S. Clark, President of the Mass. Agricultural College, says: "One of the best and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an indispensable book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard, of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep3:2tw

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate security, at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

Solicitor for Association

PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jn16:6mw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-dried and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Orenoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES,

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Gooseberries, Currants,

And other small Fruits of the most approved varieties for Gardens and Orchards. Grape Vines for Vineyards. Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs in great variety. Parties intending planting this Fall are respectfully invited to examine our Stock. The Accommodation Trains of the Fort Wayne Railway stop at the Nurseries. Edgewood Station. No Tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries.

oct8:4tw JAMES WARDROP.

IF YOU WANT TO HAVE WHITE AND Clean clothes, use DELAPIERRE'S ELECTRIC SOAP. It saves time, saves labor preserves clothing, brightens colors, goes three times as far as brown soap, and is an excellent soap for toilet use, being pure white. For sale by Arbuckles & Co. and grocers generally in Pittsburgh and vicinity.

se15-ef4t&4tw.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE L

CARR, McCAND

94 WOOD

HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW

DRY GOODS,

And would invite the attention of

DRESS

Belgian Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,

AL

BLACK AND COL
BLACK AND COL

STOCK COMPLETE IN

DESIRAB

Will be Received Daily throughout the

CARR,

se29:2tawdlm&4tw

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of scrofulous disease where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, the tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this **Sarsaparilla** is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this **Sarsaparilla**. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercureal Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine Will cure the complaint. Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are effectually soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver, an Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This **Sarsaparilla** is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dyamenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

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WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

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WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

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The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can use the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

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Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

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may14: yw

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE ELECTIONS.

Indiana "O. K.!"

DACOTAH DEMOCRATIC.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT.

MORE CONGRESSIONAL GAINS

Reading, Meyers, Speer and Sherwood Reported Elected.

Armstrong County, Pa., Sound.

John Cessna "Ausgespielt," Morrell Ditto.

&c., &c., &c.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13.

President Grant received a dispatch from Senator Morton this afternoon to the effect that Indiana gives a Democratic majority of two thousand. W.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa , October 13.

The Sixteenth district is very close. We claim Meyers' election to Congress by twenty-nine majority as follows:

	Meyers.	Cessna.
Adams	322	
Franklin	211	
Fulton		417
Bedford	30	
Somerset		951

Five hundred and fifty niggers were voted for Cessna in Franklin county alone. The white men rule. R.

HARRISBURG, October 13.

Meyers is certainly elected to Congress in the Sixteenth District. His majority is between twenty-five and thirty.

HARRISBURG, October 13.

Sherwood's majority in the Eighteenth Congressional District is one hundred. B,

PENNSYLVANIA.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

John Cessna Gone where the Woodbine Twineth.

CHAMBERSBURG, October 14.

Meyers is elected to Congress from the Sixteenth District. The official majorities are :

Counties.	Meyers.
Adams,	325
Franklin,	186
Fulton,	426
Bedford,	32
	969
Somerset, Cessna,	948
Meyers' majority,	21

OFFICIAL VOTE IN LAWRENCE COUNTY.

NEW CASTLE, October 14.—Lawrence county gives Donley 2,317; McClelland, 1,757. Donley's majority, 860. The official majority on county ticket, 1,492. S. K. M'GINNESS.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY ELECTS THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

KITTANNING, October 14.—M'Junkin's majority is 216; but the Democracy elects their entire county ticket. G. S. Putney goes to the Legislature. His majority over Steele is nine. S.

WASHINGTON, Pa., October 14.

Captain McClelland's majority for Congress in Washington county is 419. This is official. WEAVER.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

We lose the Fifth District. Harmer, Radical, is elected to Congress by 448 majority. Bucks county was not up to time. D.

EXIT MORRELL.

HUNTINGDON, October 14.

Speer is elected to Congress, sure. We also elect the Democratic Senators and Members. S.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—It is said that some friends of Congressman O'Neill in the Board of Return Judges, made an attempt to take off one thousand votes cast for Captain Creely, for Congress, in the same district. There has been all day a better feeling existing between the friends of O'Neill and Creely. The contest was exciting. The Democrats had no candidate in the field. The reported majority in this morning's papers for Creely is about 1,180. By transferring 1,000 votes in the Twenty-sixth ward, O'Neill would have been elected. The matter has not yet been settled.

The official count in the Eighth disiriict gives Getz, Democrat, 5,366 majority.

The official count in the Tenth district gives Killenger, Republican, 629 majority.

In the Sixteenth Congressional district, Meyers, Democrat, has 30 majority in Bedford county by the official count.

In the Fifth Congressional district, the official returns from Bucks county have been received. Harmer, Republican, is elected to Congress by 160 majority.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY---THE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLY.

DISTRICTS.	DEMOCRATIC. Cobleigh, Dem.	Harper, Dem.	Rogers, Dem.	Oliver, Dem.	Calhoun, Dem.	Buffum, Dem.	RADICAL. White, Rad.	Kerr, Rad.	Warner, Rad.	Robb, Rad.	Humphreys, Rad.	Taylor, Rad.	REFORM RAD. Nimick, Ref. Rad.	Dreim, Ref. Rad.	Walton, Ref. Rad.	Robinson, Ref. Rad.	Penney, Ref. Rad.	Stricker, Ref. Rad.
PITTSBURGH.																		
First ward	235	234	239	231	176	259	241	238	234	234	239	245	47	32	172	30	29	28
Second ward	140	140	135	130	137	132	224	230	230	230	230	230	102	79	187	72	77	70
Third ward	133	134	135	128	115	127	264	213	210	205	213	213	53	16	46	18	16	16
Fourth ward	157	157	168	164	151	161	268	270	265	244	266	264	99	68	132	61	65	68
Fifth ward	331	330	336	330	313	336	148	173	156	153	155	153	18	18	34	15	15	16
Sixth ward	257	264	265	264	239	257	417	433	422	389	413	421	35	29	117	26	25	24
Seventh ward	175	176	178	175	171	170	376	380	378	375	338	365	51	37	84	41	39	34
Eighth ward	145	143	144	144	145	145	418	416	418	418	425	417	69	55	104	54	54	47
Ninth ward	270	254	284	281	277	277	245	263	262	253	261	258	4	1	12	2	2	2
Tenth ward	205	200	202	197	201	145	100	99	101	100	102	158	22	21	33	21	21	20
Eleventh ward	169	161	169	170	157	155	354	360	364	352	352	390	72	57	118	51	53	49
Twelfth ward, 1st pr.	167	159	169	162	153	174	175	185	183	184	182	208	37	37	49	36	36	34
do 2d pr.	128	129	131	131	131	131	166	167	166	166	166	149	40	36	57	36	38	37
Thirteenth ward	83	82	81	87	81	82	192	188	193	178	187	188	52	41	92	38	40	37
Fourteenth ward	157	156	133	158	152	162	335	337	337	312	335	328	34	22	104	21	21	23
Fifteenth ward	196	201	209	199	187	209	180	190	182	180	179	183	17	17	30	16	16	19
Sixteenth ward	145	149	143	146	142	148	146	152	152	154	152	153	15	12	14	10	11	11
Seventeenth ward	208	209	213	202	174	245	301	338	313	307	323	318	63	48	107	49	53	42
Eighteenth ward	25	26	25	24	23	25	38	37	34	34	37	37	6	5	16	5	5	5
Nineteenth ward	97	99	96	97	94	101	214	218	221	222	215	220	43	40	82	34	32	34
Twentieth ward	82	84	82	84	78	83	245	245	241	234	234	222	30	15	44	18	19	18
Twenty-first ward	98	99	92	98	98	101	172	169	170	168	175	174	55	49	75	44	49	43
Twenty-second ward	17	18	17	17	16	18	90	90	87	75	88	85	28	15	37	15	14	15
Twenty-third ward	91	91	104	126	98	97	101	91	105	76	102	105	23	20	82	20	20	25
ALLEGHENY.																		
First ward	160	157	153	151	131	143	351	343	364	313	350	334	139	117	270	108	106	106
Second ward	220	210	192	213	189	209	372	559	577	529	585	541	158	131	226	107	107	104
Third ward, 1st pr.	146	141	141	137	125	135	456	448	463	431	455	446	106	93	161	91	89	83
do 2d pr.	321	309	290	320	247	299	69	200	178	174	128	202	9	10	18	4	7	6
Fourth ward, 1st pr.	210	194	211	208	197	202	320	320	340	324	340	324	113	91	178	73	81	75
do 2d pr.	147	168	128	122	103	116	144	164	163	139	155	156	28	16	98	15	16	14
Fifth ward	172	166	163	157	124	161	387	388	420	401	383	386	87	71	189	66	69	67
Sixth ward	203	201	205	205	204	202	339	340	293	330	343	341	27	18	53	17	23	21
Seventh ward	289	279	258	254	226	257	136	142	178	179	182	183	24	29	46	22	23	21
Eighth ward	65	69	64	62	57	64	117	117	118	116	122	123	4	4	42	5	3	4
Ninth ward	89	92	88	96	77	91	85	85	85	67	91	88	5	6	31	4	5	5
BOROUGHS.																		
Elizabeth	59	59	51	60	67	60	114	99	105	85	113	106	38	37	94	38	37	37
West Pittsburgh	157	146	149	146	146	146	79	88	96	86	96	80	4	14	2	2	2	2
Monongahela	66	65	67	60	62	66	50	45	49	50	54	50	10	10	13	9	10	10
Braddock	59	76	75	75	74	74	116	113	113	79	112	110	6	5	60	5	5	5
Sewickley	38	51	49	45	38	44	161	150	151	135	146	142	23	16	47	15	16	15
Birm'g'm, 1st pct	148	144	147	170	134	140	246	267	258	248	266	268	37	34	98	31	33	35
Birm'm, 2d pct	235	264	266	268	250	254	273	274	271	268	265	276	31	29	88	31	30	31
East Birm'm, 1 pct.	308	293	270	276	74	274	169	170	162	154	170	172	13	12	120	13	12	14
do 2d pct.	139	137	128	133	66	123	169	170	163	154	170	172	13	12	120	13	12	14
Mt. Washington	44	44	46	44	40	40	167	172	165	154	168	168	31	25	99	28	25	26
Sharpsburg	132	130	148	148	148	151	157	187	192	157	158	154	20	15	27	14	15	16
St Clair	138	137	138	128	125	121	68	72	73	70	74	72	4	1	13	4	3	4
McKeesport	134	144	140	140	110	145	162	160	164	132	164	149	75	70	189	66	66	68
South Pittsburgh	140	138	139	144	130	140	248	250	254	209	247	249	17	17	140	17	17	17
West Elizabeth	20	20	19	22	21	22	47	48	46	24	48	46	4	4	36	4	4	4
Ormsby	67	73	72	73	73	75	144	144	144	144	153	143	7	6	14	2	1	2
Tarentum	42	42	43	43	42	43	74	76	77	66	77	76	11	13	25	12	12	12
Millvale	9	9	8	7	9	9	89	89	89	90	93	93	5	6	6	5	5	5
Temperanceville	109	108	107	108	107	94	139	138	138	130	132	140	18	17	35	16	18	16
Bellevue	4	4	4	4	4	2	46	48	48	48	50	49	7	7	16	6	6	6
Union	48	49	48	48	48	49	71	71	71	72	71	73	7	5	16	5	5	5
Etna	42	43	41	43	42	40	131	131	130	136	129	131	8	8	31	7	7	7
Allentown	23	26	27	26	26	26	44	43	43	42	40	42	3	3	11	3	3	3
TOWNSHIPS.																		
Kilbuck	68	70	61	62	45	62	81	109	112	102	114	108	37	21	79	17	14	13
Leetsdale	18	25	22	1	17	18	50	37	38	21	39	30	44	37	72	24	25	26
Plum	166	165	166	165	166	164	164	163	163	162	168	167	16	18	17	14	16	16
Penn	51	51	51	51	51	51	168	168	168	161	168	168	8	8	8	8	8	8
Elizabeth, 1st pct.	57	56	57	55	71	54	57	57	58	53	51	50	10	9	23	10	13	10
do 2d pct.	22	23	23	23	22	24	64	67	67	62	63	64	6	1	12	1	1	1
Elizabeth, 3d pct.	13	13	8	9	15	13	62	61	61	61	61	61	1	1	12	1	1	1
Elizabeth, 4th pct.	31	28	32	30	65	31	85	84	84	84	84	84	17	15	18	18	20	18
Mifflin	244	253	256	256	256	231	167	159	161	164	162	159	22	20	133	20	13	20
Robinson, 1st pre't	37	38	37	38	38	39	88	94	93	93	94	92	12	11	16	14	12	12
Robinson, 2d pre't	24	24	24	23	22	20	68	68	68	43	66	64	16	17	72	16	15	16
Moon	38	38	73	63	58	60	80	80	80	73	81	81	24	10	17	12	11	10
Franklin	63	83	63	63	63	63	62	62	62	62	62	62	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin, 1st precinct	51	52	45	52	51	47	54	54	59	58	49	59	50	6	60	6	5	6
Baldwin, 2d precinct	29	30	30	30	30	29	111	110	110	106	110	108	3	3	12	3	3	3
Ross, 1st precinct	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	46	50	44	50	47	3	4	19	3	3	3
Ross, 2d precinct	63	64	64	63	63	64	42	42	42	42	42	40	2	2	2	2	2	2
McCandless	89	89	89	89	89	89	61	61	61	61	61	61	3	3	16	3	3	3
East Deer	44	44	42	42	42	41	83	86	86	81	83	85	47	48	44	44	45	44
Upper St. Clair	53	54	53	53	53	53	80	81	81	81	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Fayette	79	78	79	81	81	77	88	90	88	89	88	86	47	47	46	54	46	44
Neville	7	6	6	6	6	6	23	31	30	27	31	30	4	4	15	4	4	4
Shaler, 1st precinct	8	15	9	8	8	8	44	41	41	39	42	39	4	4	13	4	4	4
Shaler, 2d precinct	30	30	26	29	30	30	41	31	41	39	42	39	3	3	36	3	3	3
Fawn	20	20	20	20	20	20	71	71	71	71	79	79	2	2	3	2	2	2
Wilkins	99	97	101	101	100	101	292	293	293	293	293	293	33	33	48	34	35	32
Patton	75	74	74	74	78	78	117	119	117	117	117	116	17	18	53	17	18	21
South Versailles 1 pr.	32	31	32	32	30	9	44	43	43	43	43	43	7	6	8	8	6	6
South Versailles, 2 pr.	41	41	34	32	31	34	48	43	43	43	43	43	7	6	8	8	6	6
Jefferson	113	106	109	109	110	113	126	137	134	112	142	139	6	6	60	7	6	4
Chartiers	99	99	96	100	90	86	131	136	135	113	135	134	13	13	61	15	17	16
Findley	130	130	130	130	130	130	116	116	113	115	115	114	2	2	4	2	2	2
Ohio	57	57	57	57	57	57	59	57	57	58	58	57	2	2	4	2	2	2
Reserve	67	67	67	67	67	67	58	58	58	58	58	58	6	6	11	6	6	6
Snowden	64	64	64	64	64	64	143	140	141	135	140	142	1	1	4	1	1	1
Pine	55	55	55	55	55	55	68	68	68	68	68	68	2	2	6	2	2	2
West Deer	35	35	35	35	35	35	110	110	108	108	110	109	3	3	6	3	3	3
Indiana	95	95	95	95	95	95	160	162	161	160	161	161	12	12	95	12	12	12
Lower St. Clair	128	127	127	128	116	128	63	63	63	63	63	63	8	6	127	6	6	6
South Fayette	41	40	41	41	41	40	117	118	118	118	118	118	12	12	41	12	12	12
Sewickley	17	17	17	17	17	17	28	28	28	28	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1
Crescent	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	2	2	16	2	2	2
McClure	67	71	69	66	66	67	104	104	104	103	102	103	21	20	17	15	18	14
Richland	47	47	47	47	47	47	59	59	59	59	59	59	3	3	47	3	3	3
Union	53	52	53	53	53	53	159	156	156	160	156	157	12	11	36	11	11	11
Hampton	58	58	58	58	58	58	79	73	78	73	78	78	1	1	6	1	1	1
Scott, 1st precinct	42	41	42	42	42	42	88	87	87	87	87	85	15	16	18	16	16	17
Scott, 2d precinct	52	51	52	51	51	51	44	43	43	43	43	43	7	6	8	8	6	6
Marshall	71	71	71	71	71	71	73	73	73	73	73	73	8	8	25	11	11	9
Harrison	72	72	72	72	72	72	113	113	111	112	113	113	1	0	25	1	1	1
Lincoln	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	74	81	82	82	80	11	11	34	11	11	11
Forward	86	86	86	86	86	86	89	90	90	87	89	88	8	8	24	8	8	8
Stowe	46	45	46	46	46	46	56	56	57	57	57	57	10	10	16	10	10	10
North Versailles	114	101	114	116	113	117	101	99	101	87	101	101	16	14	55	14	14	14

CONGRESS---XXII DISTRICT.

The Vote in 1870.

DISTRICTS.	Hopkins, Dem.	Negley, Rad.	Frew, Ref. Rad.
PITTSBURGH.			
First ward	256	258	2
Second ward	176	240	68
Third ward	126	224	12
Fourth ward	180	269	68
Fifth ward	334	157	14
Sixth ward	305	425	25
Seventh ward	188	376	47
Eighth ward	197	415	54
Ninth ward	258	260	5
Tenth ward	156	147	20
Eleventh ward	172	302	57
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct	153	181	35
" 2d "	102	167	37
Thirteenth ward	98	186	18
Fourteenth ward	163	346	18
Fifteenth ward	192	184	23
Sixteenth ward	145	152	15
Seventeenth ward	214	302	52
Eighteenth ward	25	27	16
Nineteenth ward	88	240	29
Twentieth ward	84	202	11
Twenty-first ward	108	171	44
Twenty-second ward	18	94	14
Twenty-third ward	109	97	23
BOROUGHS.			
South Pittsburgh	143	200	18
West Pittsburgh	148	89	2
Mt. Washington	49	172	18
Monongahela	69	50	10
Birmingham, 1st precinct	153	273	29
" 2d "	27	57	10
East Birmingham, 1st precinct	284	356	37
" 2d "	139	165	16
Ormsby	73	146	2
M'Keesport	157	178	56
Elizabeth	61	149	29
West Elizabeth	22	48	5
Braddocks	76	113	5
Temperanceville	110	138	16
St. Clair	127	73	4
Union	50	69	3
Allentown	25	46	1
TOWNSHIPS.			
Upper St. Clair	54	80	
Lower St. Clair	129	63	8
Mifflin	256	166	19
Elizabeth 1st precinct	63	55	8
" 2d "	23	66	1
" 3d "	14	53	
" 4th "	34	87	17
Wilkins	127	284	20
Scott, 1st precinct	43	85	18
" 2d "	52	42	7
Union	37	176	11
Crescent	23	15	1
Neville	8	29	4
North Fayette	86	88	43
South Fayette	41	118	12
Snowden	64	143	1
Baldwin, 1st precinct	54	53	2
Baldwin, 2d "	30	108	4
Moon	63	78	10
Findley	131	115	2
Robinson, 1st precinct	34	97	12
" 2d "	36	64	18
Chartiers	101	133	15
Jefferson	113	128	6
Penn	51	168	8
Patton	89	116	18
Plum	165	194	15
South Versailles, 1st precinct	33	37	6
" " 2d "	55	43	24
North Versailles	118	101	12
Lincoln	38	83	10
Forward	59	89	6
Stowe	48	56	10

Alleged Forgeries!

A man on the South Side, whose name we withhold until after his arrest, is charged before one of the magistrates across the river, with committing forgery It is stated that he obtained money on two forged checks on the South Side, and then came to this city where he offered, in payment for a bill of goods at a clothing store, a forged check for a hundred and fifty dollars. The check was on one of the National Banks in this city, and the name forged was the name of a South Side gentleman. The constables look for the skilled penman.

XXIII DISTRICT.

Following is the vote in those districts in Allegheny county which are in the Twenty-third Congressional district.

ALLEGHENY.	SIRWELL, Dem.	McJunkin, Rad.
First ward	157	476
Second ward	214	686
Third ward, 1st pre	138	545
Third ward, 2nd pre	246	205
Fourth ward, 1st pre	209	428
Fourth ward, 2nd pre	132	173
Fifth ward	164	470
Sixth ward	212	372
Seventh ward	263	200
Eighth ward	66	126
Ninth ward	93	94
BOROUGHS.		
Sewickley	44	170
Sharpsburg	154	168
Tarentum	42	89
Bellevue	4	57
Millvale	9	95
Etna	44	137
TOWNSHIPS.		
Killbuck	64	132
Leet	19	75
Franklin	63	62
Ross, 1st precinct	18	53
Ross, 2d precinct	63	43
McCandless	89	64
East Deer	42	130
Shaler, 2d precinct	8	91
Shaler, 2d precinct	30	94
Fawn	20	73
Ohio	37	59
Reserve	66	77
Pine	55	70
West Deer	35	118
Indiana	95	178
Sewickley	17	29
McClure	65	119
Richland	47	62
Hampton	58	80
Marshall	72	43
Harrison	74	112
McJunkin		6,207
Sirwell		3,088
Maj. for McJunkin		3,119

RECAPITULATION OF THE VOTE IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Congress—XXII. District.

Negley, Rad	11,161
Hopkins, Dem	7,908
Frew, R. Rad	1,269
Negley over Hopkins	3,193
Negley over Frew	9,792
Negley over both	1,824

Congress—XXIII. District.

(Districts in this County.)

McJunkin, Rad	6,207
Sirwell, Dem	3,088
McJunkin's majority	3,119

State Senate.

Anderson, Rad	15,799
Swearingen, Dem	11,831
Gordon, R. Rad	3,054
Anderson over Swearingen	3,968
Anderson over Gordon	12,745
Anderson over both	914

Death of Mrs. Heister Clymer.

We regret to learn of the death of the wife of Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Clymer died on Saturday last, after a protracted illness. She was a highly accomplished and cultivated woman. We are told she bore her great suffering with exemplary fortitude and patience, and never for a moment lost her faith in a bright glorious future. We deeply sympathise with Mr. Clymer in his great affliction.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

VOTE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER AND PROTHONOTARY.

DISTRICTS.	Commiss'r. Dewin, Dem.	Scott, Rad.	Shaw, Re. Rad.	Prothon'y. Hay, Dem.	Ross, Rad.	Neeld, Re. Rad.
PITTSBURGH.						
First Ward	272	245	28	250	267	29
Second Ward	241	291		177	323	
Third Ward	131	215	16	124	210	15
Fourth Ward	179	268	64	195	257	58
Fifth Ward	336	157	15	340	158	24
Sixth Ward	274	418	27	272	418	26
Seventh Ward	192	378	53	189	374	39
Eighth Ward	187	419	51	165	412	48
Ninth Ward	266	257	2	261	264	1
Tenth Ward	245	100	19	199	104	21
Eleventh Ward	176	355	56	176	345	61
Twelfth Wd 1s pr.	173	184	35	167	189	44
Do 2d pre	130	102	44	130	106	36
Thirteenth Ward	90	190	38	96	181	41
Fourteenth Ward	170	336	17	168	336	20
Fifteenth Ward	202	180	17	203	179	17
Sixteenth Ward	149	152	11	145	152	12
Seventeenth Ward	251	311	30	234	319	7
Eighteenth Ward	28	37	15	27	37	14
Nineteenth Ward	112	205	36	104	219	35
Twentieth Ward	90	232	17	94	2 3	13
Twenty-first Ward	111	170	40	120	167	37
Twenty-second Ward	20	88	7	21	84	17
Twenty-thd Ward	108	104	18	103	97	21
ALLEGHENY.						
First Ward	169	374	95	232	317	83
Second Ward	107	596	96	213	566	104
Third Wd. 1st pr	141	464	94	148	447	102
do Wd 2d pr.	287	151		261	176	
Fourth Wd, 1st pr	244	312	78	243	308	66
do Wd 2d pr.	151	148	18	136	161	18
Fifth Ward	172	394	68	206	368	69
Sixth Ward	208	347	27	201	369	22
Seventh Ward	202	148	21	200	177	21
Eighth Ward	64	122	4	66	122	3
Ninth Ward	90	88	5	82	88	5
BOROUGHS.						
Elizabeth	59	108	4	59	110	39
West Pittsburgh	149	80	1	148	80	3
Monongahela	65	50	10	65	50	10
Braddock	75	109	9	73	114	6
Sewickley	48	148	16	62	135	15
Birm'gh'm, 1st pr	146	269	34	147	274	32
do 2d pr	272	280	22	272	271	20
East Birm'm, 1 pct	289	359	35

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

HON. HENRY D. FOSTER, and Hon. R. Milton Speer, Congressmen elect, are in the city attending the session of the United States District Court.

C. HEYDRICK, S. C. T. Dodd, J. D. Hancock, of Franklin, and Benjamin Grant, of Erie, are in the city attending the sessions of the Supreme Court.

Gas Lighted Cars.

It has long been the intention of the Pennsylvania Company to light their cars, going from this city, with gas. We are informed that arrangements are nearly completed for carrying the intention into effect. A small brick gas house, with suitable reservoir and apparatus, has been erected beside the platform of the depot, and from this reservoir the gas is to be forced into reservoirs placed in the cars. The supply in each car will be sufficient for light during the trip. Workmen were yesterday employed in taking up part of the platform, preparatory to laying the necessary connecting pipes.

Sending off Ammunition.

All the old muzzle loading muskets and the cartridges to suit that style of arms that have been stored at the Allegheny Arsenal are being shippid off by General Whitely, the commandant at the Arsenal. Efforts have long been made by the War Department to get rid of this old stock, as the improvements in fire arms has rendered them useless in our service. Some days ago General Whitely received orders to ship all the old cartridges and old muzzle loading muskets at his post to Colonel Crispin, ordnance officer at New York, and the work of shipment was commenced about five days ago. Between twenty and thirty car loads, consisting of about one million cartridges, and twenty-five thousand old muskets have been shipped by special trains. They are to be sold to private individuals who have bid for them, and the rumor is that the French government will buy them from these parties.

Sudden Death of an Old Citizen of Mercer County.

A correspondent of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, informs us of the sudden death of Mr. Martin R. Davis, an old and respected citizen of that place on Saturday last. Mr. Davis retired on Friday evening in his usual health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning—heart disease being the supposed cause. He was eighty years old and had been a resident of Sandy Lake for more than forty years.

Who Manage the Oil Districts.

Our readers are often anxious to know the names of those to whom are entrusted the immense interests in the oil regions and for their information we append a correct list, made up by Mr. Culver, the Secretary of the Petroleum Producers Association, showing the districts represented and by whom managed:

Parker's Landing, Crawford & Allen; Emlenton, W. T. Baum; Scrubgrass, C. H. Fletcher; Foster, W. R Crawford; Coal City, Alfred Smedley; Eranklin, J. P. Hoover; Sugarcreek, A. W. Raymond; Reno, L. H. Culver; Oil City, W. Hasson; Venango City, James McGrew; Siverley, J. W. Gardner; Oleopolis E. E. Clapp; West Hickory, M. H. Collins; Tidioute, A. Newhart; Economy, Wm. Merkle; Holmden, John Wolf; West Pithole, A. J. Keenan; McClintockville, W. S. McMullen; Rouseville, F. W. Mitchell; Lower Cherry Run, H. I. Beers; Rynd and Steele, J. D. Walmer; Blood and Tarr, H. Byrom; Columbia, Geo. Boulton; Moffat, W. A. Shreve; Niagara, E. Vaughn; Wood and Stevenson, J. W. Irwin; Petroleum Centre, M. C. Martin; McElheny, C. N. Payne; Sherman, R. E. Green; Clinton, John Porter; Great Republic, E. G. Patterson; Atkinson, Lyman Stewart; Shamburg, G. Shamburg; Keeck Farm, J. N. Brown; Independent, H. R. Lyle; National, G. Frisbee, Davis, S. Q. Brown; Armstrong, A. W. Brown; Vesta and Hebert, J. H. Hebert; Gerow, A. C. Hawkins; Nettleton, E. S. Nettleton; Enterprise, W. B. Benedict; Bean, H. M. Haskell; Church Run, E. C. Clement; Atlantic, F. Crocker; Titusville, J. T. Briggs; Brady's Bend, A. D. White; Miller and Shaffer, R. E. Green.

A New and Healthful Article of Food.

The Sea Moss Farine manufactured from Irish Moss by the Rand Sea Moss Farine Company, has been placed on our table at different times, and proves to be one of the best, most nutritious and easily digested of all the farines now in use. It is palatable to the taste, is lighter and less compact than any other farine, and hence better adapted to weak stomahs, to dyspeptics, to invalids and all persons of frail constutions. In cases where tapioca, sago, barley, corn starch, maizena and similar articles are beneficial, the Sea Moss Farine is not only a substitute, but has advantages which neither of them possess, because the main ingredient of the moss has been considered by medical men for many years as having invaluable remedial properties. It is particularly recommended for pectoral affections, scrofulous complaints, diarrhea, &c.—*Editor Hall's Journal of Health.* MS&W.

A Young Wife's Request.

Wife—Charley, I wish when you come up to-night, you'd stop into your druggists and get me a bottle of PLANTATION Bitters. Be sure and get the genuine.

Charley—What in the world, Mary, are you going to do with Plantation Bitters?

Wife—Everybody that I know is in ecstasy over Plantation Bitters, and I am going to try them myself. I am assured by several of my friends that the Bitters will cure my dyspepsia, and at the same time do away with that terrible nausea which you know I am at times subject to. The doctor was in yesterday, and says that all I want is a tonic, and that Plantation Bitters is the best that can be got.

Sea Moss Farine from Pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

OUR modern course of living begets a condition of the body that requires occasional relief. The system becomes enfeebled, deranged, clogged, and labors in its task. The mind sympathizes with it and both sink, or are depressed together. To restore the vital energies, purge the system, and cleanse the blood, take Ayer's Pills. [Glasgow (Ky.) Free Press.

The Universal Wringer

Has been for years, giving entire satisfaction. We speak whereof we know when we say it is one of the best labor-saving machines ever invented, having several points of superiority over any wringer we have examined.—*New York Liberal Christian, April 2d, 1870.*

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 20, 1870.

REMARKS—We can report an improved demand for the leading articles. Buyers were more numerous; and more disposed to invest. Country merchants have been arriving more freely; having made the important discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to obtain goods on the best terms; and that going farther east is a useless expenditure of time and money. The leading houses have been preparing to supply all that may come. Produce—The receipts keep pace with the wants of the trade; prices have undergone no quotable change. Trade is improving. There is still room for improvement. Flour—We have no special change to note, in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales more regular, at prices that have ruled for some day. The receipts about keep pace with the wants of the market. The leading houses are doing a good business, and are well satisfied with the condition of the markets. The mills are well supplied with wheat and are running to their full capacity. They have a steady local demand and receive occasional orders for a hundred barrells for export. Bacon—Firmness was the prevailing feature of the market. The stock in first hands is not large, whilst the advance in the west would prevent dealers here from replenishing at anything like the present prices; besides consumers would hardly stand another advance.

The following are the leading articles, unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—We have no alteration to make as relates to prices or demand. Dealers have a good supply and are doing a fair business. The current rates are: soda ash, refined 55 per cent, 3¾a4c; common, 48 per cent, 3¼c; potash, 7a7½c; pearls, 9a9½c per lb.

APPLES—Are in abundant supply with ample receipts. The exceeding low rates creates a large demand. We can report sales at 2 00a2 50 for fair to medium; 3 00a3 25 for choice lots.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts keep pace with the wants of the home marke at 70a80c per gallon.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ lb cans, 1 75; ½ lb cans, 3 25; 1 lb cans, 6 00 per doz

BEESWAX—Steady but not active at 36a38c per lb.

BUTTER—The firmness we have previously noted continues. The demand being in excess of the supply, holders have no inclination to make concessions. Sales of Ohio table butter at 32a35c; fair to medium 25a27c; common at very low prices.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet but unchanged. The current rates are 6a6¾a7c per lb.

BEANS—The demand has fallen off; the extreme rates for new ones are 2 00a 2 50 per bushel.

CHESTNUTS—Prices are governed altogether by the receipts; we quote nominally at 7 50a8 00 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good trade demand; prices are the same as last noted; the leading houses are well supplied and are doing a good business with fair receipts. Standard brands of western flours sold at: Fancy white wheat in bbls 7 10; in sacks 6 85. Red wheat fancy 6 75; in bbls 6 50. Dayton Ohio brand 6 50 in bbls; 6 25 in sacks; choice brands spring wheat 6 00 in bbls; 5 76 in sacks, old Minnesota for bakers at 6 50 in bbls; 6 26 in sacks. The mill prices being unchanged we omit them.

GRAIN—The market was not an active ne; the demand being restricted principally to the wants of the market. Wheat—The mills continue the principal operators; moderate sales were made at the following: red winter, 1 15, 1 18a1 20; white, 1 30a1 33 per bush. Oats—Are unchanged; we note sales from first hands at 43a45c; sales by the car load at 47a48c; the usual advance being obtained from store. Corn—Dull but no lower; the nominal rates being 86a85c for old; sales of new, for future delivery at 50a65c. Rye—Prices just now very uncertain; we quote nominally at 83a85c. Barley—Has been neglected for some time; correct figures not attainable.

COAL—Merket well supplied; Eastern anthracite selling by the car load at 9 00a 9 50.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Bell berries at 16 50a17 00; Eastern cultivated at 12 00a15 00.

CORN MEAL—Dull, but no lower; we note sales at 95a1 00 per bushel.

EGGS—Are in fair demand, with sales at 26c.

HAY—Market steady, with sales from country wagons at 12a16a18 00 per ton.

POTATOES—In fair demand; sales of Buckeyes at 70a75c; Peach Blows at 80a 85c; "Jersey Sweets" at 4 00; Baltimore, 3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—In good demand; sales of live spring chickens at 50a60c per pair, and turkeys at 1 00a1 50 each.

ONIONS—Are in good demand; sales of prime bright at 3 75a4 00 per bushel.

HONEY—In fair supply; we note sales at 28a35c.

LARD OIL—Market firm at a slight advance; sales of No 1 extra at 1 18a1 20; No 2 at 85c.

TALLOW—City Rendered at 8¾a9c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 20, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was not an active one. The sales were few and for between in regard to prices we have no changes to note what was current in our last report would answer in this occasion.

CRUDE.

Prices were irregular: Spot oil being quoted at 9¼c; October s. o., 9½a9¾c; November, 9¼c, s. o., all year, 9c; b. c., all year, 9¾c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls. Spot,..... 9¾c
1,000 " October,..... 9¾c
2,500 " Delivered — January to May, 500 each month..... 9¼

REFINED.

Market a little stronger and prices tending upward; sales were made for the 26th, delivery at 24¾c; October, last half, 24¼c; November and December, 23¾c; b. o., all year, 24¾c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE—There was no marked decline in prices on the Creek to-day, though the feeling was decidedly weak. Upon the Lower Creek, 3 00 was the ruling bid for spot, and 3 10 for 46 gravity. Upon the Upper Creek, 290 was bid, sellers holding at 3,00.

SALES.

1,500 bbls. Upper Creek.....$3 00
700 " " " 2 95
1,000 " " " s. o..... 2 95
500 " Petroleum Centre..... 3 10
1,000 " Rouseville, (46 grav.).... 3 10
500 " " " ... 3 13½
1,000 " " s. o..... 3 12½
1,500 " Lower Creek..... 3 05
500 " Lower Creek..... 3 07½

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, Oct., 20, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather was wet, chilly and disagreeable, an unwonted contrast with the pleasant, bright sunshine; but the time has come, that we must prepare to meet winter's chilling blasts.

The run of cattle was unexpectedly heavy and sales were light. Much of the stock remained unsold.

Hogs were also in great abundance and the sales were light, the pens being well filled at the close of the market.

The same may be said of sheep. The stock was heavy and sales light.

The cause assigned for this singular state of things is that the stock, delayed by the late freshets in the east, has all been thrown upon the market at once. Hence there is an over supply of all kinds of stock. There were few buyers on eastern account in the market.

The following were the closing rates of the market:

CATTLE.

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 25a7 50; good prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 50a7 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 75a6 25; Bulls, stogs and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 50a 4 50; stock steers, 8 00 to 1,000, 4 50a5 25.

Hogs—Extra Philadelphia 8 12a8 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 7 75a8 00, no rough to common, 150 to 200, or light stock hogs, 80 to 100, offered.

Sheep—Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4¼a 4½c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3½a4c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3a3½c; foot rot and scalawags, not quotable.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Saturday, October 15, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather still continues clear and pleasant, rendering a ramble through the cattle yards an agreeable recreation.

The run of cattle during the week was a heavy one, and the sales were fair at prices ranging from 4 00 up to 8 00; the former for 800 to 1,000 pound stock steers, and the latter for 1,200 to 1,500 extra steers. The prospect for a heavy run for the coming week is good, and fair prices will be realizeg.

The stock of hogs received during the week was also very heavy, and prices ruled a shade lower. Extra Philadelphia brought 8 25a8 50; rough to common and light stock hogs not quotable. In consequence of the heavy run sales were rather slow, still the yards were well thinned. The prospects for the coming week are fair.

The arrivals of sheep were light, and they sold slowly at 4 50a5 25 forgood to prime 80 and 90 lbs. Dealers anticipate a dull market next week in the sheep line. The season for pork is at hand, and mutton will have to take a back seat.

Below we give the ruling figures of the market at the close of the week:

CATTLE.

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers 7 00a8 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 50a7 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00. Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 50a4 00; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 00a5 50.

HOGS.

Extra, Philadelphia, 8 25a8 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 250, 7 75a8 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, 7 25a8 10; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 not quotable,

SHEEP.

Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 50a5 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 4 00a 4 25; common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3 00a3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, 50cal 00.

John G. Imhoff, Weighmaster at the stock yards, makes the following report of the number of hogs weighed by him during the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1870:

Monday	2,687	Thursday	1,858
Tuesday	1,502	Friday	1,790
Wednesday	1,220	Saturday afternoon	1,480
Total			12,161

SHEEP.

Weighmaster G. S. Howland hands us the following report of the number of sheep weighed by him for the week ending Saturday, October 15th:

Monday	2,856	Thursday	3,188
Tuesday	4,711	Friday	2,766
Wednesday	4,170	Saturday	250
Tot l			17,340

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

We could not hear of any sales of either horses or mules. Milch cows were worth from 35 00 to 75 00.

RETAIL STOCK YARDS.—We are informed that it is contemplated by the company owning the Central Stock Yards to erect new buillings suitable for a retail trade, leaving the present extensive pens for the exclusive use of the wholesale trade. In this connection we may add that it is whispered that an attempt will be made to abolish the Allegheny Cattle Yards and transfer the business to the Central Yards. When the matter assumes a more definite shape we may have a word or two to say.

A STRAW.—Among the buyers of cattle at the East Liberty yards during the week we noticed F. Hielstine, a butcher of this city. There is nothing strange in this, though some think it a straw pointing to the removal of the Allegheny yards to East Liberty. Perhaps.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 20, 1870.

REMARKS—The day was bright and cheerful and as we rambled through the intricate windings of the cattle yards, we encountered many who had to use their own words, merely visited the cattle pens to see what sort of stock was offered for sale, so that they would have some idea of the quality of the steaks which would grace the stalls of butchers on market day and their breakfast tables. The run of cattle was heavy, and prices were well maintained. There was a limited number of prime cattle offered, which sold readily at outside prices. The sheep offered, with few exceptions were of the common class, and sold slouly, many bunches being left over. The hogs exposed for sale were of the better grade, but pork packers in this vicinity are not in market, prefering to await lower prices. Some fine milk cows were offered and sold at good prices. We could not hear of any sales of horses and mules.

CATTLE.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day; Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers 7 25a8 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 2,-200, 6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 1,100, 5 50a6 00. Bulls, stags and cows, 300 to 1,500, 8 00a4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP.

The run was light, and the stock generally of an uniform character. The few prime sheep offered met a ready sale at good prices. Low grades were a drag on the market.

HOGS.

The supply is steadily on the increase, but sales are limited. There is little demand as yet from the retail market, and buyers will not take hold, as we have before tated, prefering to await lower rates.

HORSES MULES AND MILCH COWS

There were but a limited number offered and no sales reported.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, dull and unsettled; Spring, declining; winter, firm and in moderate demand; new spring, 1 31a1 32; winter red amber, dull and drooping; western, 52a52½c; Ohio, 54a55c. Corn, dull but nominal; mixed, 82a83c. Eggs, steady. Pork, quiet and unchanged. Beef, dull. Bulk meats, dull and drooping. Bacon, do. Lard, quiet and unchanged; prime steam, 16¾a16¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, October 19.—Cotton—advance asked but none established; middling 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged; family 5 50a5 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red 1 10a1 13. Corn scarce and firm, new, 44a46c; old 55c. Rye firm and advanced 2c; at 80a82c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 33a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged; winter 1 10a1 15. Coffee firm. Sugar firm. Molasses firm. Rice in fair demand and advanced; new crop 10a10¼c. Oils unchanged. Eggs scarce and firm at 23a24c. Butter firm and advanced to 35a 39c. Cheese firm and advanced ½c; factory 14½a15¼c. Clover seed dull at 9 50. Pork in fair demand with advanced sales at 26 00. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon do; shoulders 13½c; sides 17¼c. Hogs dull and drooping at 7 25a7 75; three houses killed 1,000 to-day. Weather cool. Green meats saleable at 8½, 11¾a12¼c; shoulders, sides and hams held higher. Whisky dull and unsettled; sales at 80a 85c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged; sales of 97 hhds at 5 40a5 42.

FINANCIAL.

Gold, 118. Exchange par.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, October 19.—Cotton, firmer at 14a14½c. Flour, dull and unchanged. Wheat, scarce and firm for the best grades; sample lots of No 2 red winter at 1 16½a1 18. Corn, dull but unchanged; 59a63c for white. Oats dull at 42½a45c. Barley, higher at 90cal 10. Rye is dull held above buyers' views; sales at 60a66c for good to prime. Whisky, dull but unchanged at 87½a88c. Tobacco, steady. Hemp, scarce and firm at 2 00a2 25 for undressed. Bagging, scarce and wanted at 29½a30c. Provisions, dull and declined. Pork, 25 00. Bacon shoulders, 13½c. Bacon shoulders, clear rib, 17¼a17½c. Bacon shoulders, clear, 18½c. Lard, unchanged.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, October 19.—Exchange unchanged. Flour—Extra spring firmer but unchanged. Wheat—No 2 spring firmer at 1 05¾al 09; this afternoon steady. Corn is in demand, firm, and advanced 1a 1¾c, at 37¾ for No 2. Oats—No 1 quiet at 34½c. Rye—No 2 steady at 67c. Barley dull, and declined 1a2c, at 68c for No 2. Highwines firm, and 3c higher, at 87c for wood bound. Mess pork 25 00, cash; 21 00 seller January; 21 50 seller December. Green hams 13c; shoulders 8c; short ribs 12c. Hogs active, and 10a15c higher for best grades, at 8 25a8 35. Cattle dull and unchanged. Freights firm and steady at 5½c to Buffalo on oats, and 7½c on wheat.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, October 19.—Tobacco—sales 126 hhds at 5 50a6 00 for frosted logs; 6 10a18 00 for common to fine. Bagging steady and in moderate demand at 28½a30c. Cotton has a firm feeling with sales at 14½c. Flour firm with an upward tendency; extra family, 5 25. Grain firm with an unward tendency but not quotably higher. Provisions firm; bacon advanced; shoulders, 14¼c; do clear rib, 18c; do clear, 19c; hams, 25c. Lard, 16¼c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

TOLEDO, October 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced 1a2c; No 2 white Wabash 1 50; amber Michigan 1 15; No 1 red Wabash 1 17½; No 2 1 15; No 3 1 12; rejected red 1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 1 at 66c; No 2 64c; rejected 68c; yellow 68c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 1 42½c; No 2 38½c; Michigan 40c. Clover seed steddy at 5 40. Freights lower to Buffalo 5c.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, October 19.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat firm and advanced 1½a2c; No. 1 Red Winter, 1 18a1 19; No. 2, 1 16. Corn steady; No. 1 White, 68c; No. 2, 66c. Oats steady at 42c. Crude Petroleum, 4 90; refined dull but unchanged at 21½c.

Memphis Market.

By telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MEMPHIS, October 19.—Cotton quiet and firm at 14¼; receipts two days 536; exports 1,242. Flour dull and unchanged. Cornmeal 3 60. Corn 70a73c. Oats 50a52. Hay 23a24c. Bran 20c. Lard 17½a18¾c. Pork 26 50. Bacon and shoulders 14¾c. Sides 19½a20c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, Oct. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and advanced prices; extra 1 35a1 36; No 1 2 22½; amber 1 16. Oats firm. Potatoes quiet and unchanged at 65c.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, October 19.—Flour, dull and drooping. Wheat, steady. Corn, dull and a shade lower; western mixed and white 78a80c. Oats, dull but nominal. Pyre, 75a90c. Provisions, unchanged. Whisky firm at 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Indiana Red, 1 38a 1 42. Rye steady at 93c. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; mixed, 75a80c. Oats dull but unchanged at 50a52c; white western, 45a45½c. Petroleum steady; crude, 15¾c; refined, 24¼a24½c. Whisky firm. Iron, 93a95c.

Cordage Market.

The following are the card rates.

Manilla rope	29½
do do 12 thread	28
do do 6 and 9 thread	28½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	27½
do hawser tarred	27
do lath twine, tarred	26
do hay, stave and leather twine	26
Sissl rope	11
do lath twine, tarred	20½
do hay, stave and leather twine	21
American hackled hemp tarred rope	16
do do do white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@16
Cotton rope	30@35
Houseline, marline and rambroline	25@25
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@30
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
American hemp oakum	11
American navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10

Iron and Nails.

We quote following prices as current in the market:

IRON.

Common sizes	3¾@ 3¾
Horse Shoe	4¾
Heavy Band	4 @ 4¼
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 5
Round and Square	5½@ 7¾
⅞	5½@ 6½
Half Oval and Half Round	5 @ 5
Boiler Iron	5½@ 5¾
Tank Iron	5

All sheets over 24 inches wide, ¼c ₰ lb extra

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	3¼@ 4¾
T Rails, 12, 16 and 25 lbs to the yard	3¾@ 4¾
Nail Rods	8 @ 9½
Coal Screen Iron	5 @ 6¾

	Amer'n.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¼	8	8½
" " 18 to 24	6¾	8¾	9
" " 25 to 26	7¼	9	9¼
" " 27	7¾	9¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide ¼c ₰ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 25
2d fine " "	7 25
3d fine " "	8 25
⅝ lining " "	9 00
8 Finish " "	6 25
Cut Spikes	6 25
Cut Boat Spikes	8 25

Barrel Nails—¾ in., $7.50; 1 in., $7.00; 1¼ in., $6.25; 1½ in., $7.00; 1⅝ in., $5.50; 1¾ in., $5.25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1.25 above common 4d to 40d.

Flinishing Nails—¼, $5.50, 1, $6.50.

MARRIED.

SWANK—LINTON—By Right Rev. J. F. Kerfoot, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday, October 12, 1870, Mr. JAMES M. SWANK, of Johnstown, Pa., to MISS ANNA P., daughter of Major John Linton, of Rochester, Pa.

BALPH—BAYNE—On Tuesday evening, October 11, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, Andrew Bayne Esq., of Bellevue, by the Rev. Josiah Kerr, AMANDA M. A. BAYNE to JAMES M. BALPH, of Allegheny.

ARTHURS—WEAVER—On Wednesday, October 12, 1870, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Joseph Doak, by the Rev. M. L. Wortman, Mr. ADDISON C. ARTHURS to Miss JENNIE A. WEAVER, both of Kinloch township, Allegheny county, Pa.

GILKESON—JONES—At St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh Pa., October 18, 1870, by the Rev. John H. Egar, D. D., GILKESON, Esq., of Bristol, Pa., to CHARLOTTE B. JONES, youngest daughter of the late GEORGE R. JONES, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BASSETT—On Wednesday evening, October 19, JACKEY STEWART BASSETT, son of James and Agnes Bassett, aged 4 years and 7 months.

MARTIN—At Allance, Ohio, on Tuesday, October 18 h, WILLIAM MARTIN, Sr., in his seventy-ninth year.

DOUGLASS—On Wednesday morning, at five o'clock, ARCHY DOUGLASS, in hi. 19th year.

MCCALLISTER—Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clk, October 18th, HARRY, son of James and Ann McCallister, aged four years and 6 months.

ANDERSON—On Wednesday, October 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock P. M., LIZZIE, daughter of Robert and Martha Anderson, aged four years, one month and seven days.

FACKINER—On Wednesday afternoon, October 12, 1870, at 3 o'clock, JOHN D. FACKINER, in the 43d year of his age.

SCHRODER—On Monday, October 17, at 3:45 p. m., CHARLES MILTON SCHRODER, son of Jno. A. and EMMA A. SCHRODER, aged eleven months.

CUNNINGHAM—On Tuesday morning, October 18th, at a quarter past Twelve o'clock, HATTIE DE CECILIA, youngest daughter of the late David Cunningham, aged six years.

MURRAY—On Sunday, October 16th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. JANE MURRAY, wife of Wm. Murray, of Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa., residence on the old Washington road, in her 79th year.

MCCAFFERTY—Monday morning, October 17, at six o'clock, MAGGIE M., infant daughter of Jas. and Sarah McCafferty, aged 11 months.

MCLELLAND—On Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, MARY ELLEN, wife of W. H. Mcclelland aged twenty-six years.

An Autumn Suggestion.

Now, as heavy fogs arise and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop now, ere inclement Winter makes its fry ng onset; NOW is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at the present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, Hostetter's Bitters is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, that any given "Fever and Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the Bitters according to directions, during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-bilious medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the officinal pellets and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, as nothing else has proved a cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters are the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Company will meet between 1 and 4 o'clock p. m., at the house of Mrs. Keown, in Perrysville, on MONDAY, November 7, 1870, for the purpose of choosing a President, Treasurer and Board of Directors. ROBT. MORROW, President.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—The School Directors of Marshall township will meet at the house of Wm. Bowler, on SATURDAY, October 29th next, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing four teachers Term, four months. Salary $40 per month.

ROBERT STEVENSON, Sec'y.

October 5th, 1870. oct18:2td&1tw

NOTICE.

An application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the pardon of WM. BURNS, who was convicted in Allegheny on June 29, 1869, on a charge of burglary, and sentenced two years and six months. oct22:2tw

A VALUABLE GIFT.—80 PAGES. DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

Adress DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. ap16:1yw-8p

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodles in the Glands, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, strumous Discharges from the Ears, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

*Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the Loins, in all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure in a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that fulfils the sound structure. Hence all suffering from WASTING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or Sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-building Power, thereby making Healthy Flesh, Sinew, Muscle and Nerve, Healthy Blood Corpuscles, Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Diseases and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay, and Corruption, CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILITIC CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all a scrofulous cachesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposit from the blood, influenced or caused by Chronic inflammation. That these deposits take place when the blood is *poor, weak, watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGED FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent this question. For Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent TWO HUNDRED OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it. I had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Rad